

## Partition of West Bank is not the solution — Dayan

By HIRSH GOODMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday that the Likud government would not propose a peace agreement to the Arabs based on the partition of the West Bank between Israel and an Arab state. Dayan said he had agreed to join the government on the premise that the West Bank would remain intact under Israeli rule.

But political circles in Israel seeking to explain his remarks pointed out that Dayan had not precluded the possibility of an eventual Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank — "if this proved to be the only pragmatic option."

Dayan made his remarks in a speech to Foreign Ministry workers and a long-distance interview with ABC's Barbara Walters.

The officials who "interpreted" his words were attempting to preclude a harsh American reaction like that which greeted Premier Begin's statements at Kadum after his election victory — to Dayan's speech. It was feared by some professionals at the Foreign Ministry, who are still trying to get their bearings in the two-day-old Dayan regime, that Dayan's remarks could lead to possible "complications" with the Americans before Begin's visit to Washington scheduled for July 18.

In his speech, just after a working meeting with Begin, Dayan said, "The solution between us and the Arabs does not lie in the division of the West Bank." However, he reiterated what he had said in the Knesset on Monday, that Israelis should suspend the debate on what to give back until such time as the Arabs show that they are prepared to accept a partial Israeli pullback.

This coupled with statements made by Dayan earlier in the day to Walters, indicated, according to a source, that Dayan has not ruled out an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank.

Dayan had told Walters that basically "everything was negotiable" but said that Israel would oppose a Jordanian annexation of the West Bank. Dayan claimed in the interview that Begin would not have appointed him foreign minister if the premier did not intend negotiating with the Arabs.

When asked whether the West Bank was negotiable, he replied: "Absolutely. It is open to negotiation as are all of the territories."

Observers felt last night that Dayan had outlined Israel's foreign policy for the coming period: that Israel would abstain from adopting any initiatives, such as the Allon Plan, and would only react to signs of goodwill from the Arab camp — "as pragmatically as the circumstances dictate."

Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made a personal call to Dayan yesterday. The Post has learned.

The two men, who spent many hours at the negotiating table hammering out the initial interim agreements after the Yom Kippur War, spoke for about ten minutes.

No details of the conversation were available apart from the fact that Kissinger offered Dayan his warm felicitations on his new job. It is known that both men have a strong mutual respect, with Kissinger having said on occasion that Dayan has a firm grasp of the events, which could lead Israel along the path to peace.

Meanwhile, it was learned yesterday that Dayan will not, at this stage, replace any of Israel's ambassadors abroad. He has made only two changes in the ministry's personnel so far, and is not considering any further shifts, a source said.

Thus far, Dayan has brought in two of his own men: Naphtali Lavie, his spokesman from the time he served as Defence Minister, and a virtually unknown civil servant, Elyakim Rubinstein, a former assistant legal counsel at the Defence Ministry, who will run his bureau.

Yesterday, Dayan met with the senior staff of the ministry behind closed doors for most of the morning.



Dutch police investigators and a Dutch lawyer yesterday examine the mass grave near Urlich, in the Soviet Ukraine, in connection with the Nazi war crime trial of millionaire art collector Pieter Menten in Amsterdam. (UPI telephoto)

## Mass grave revealed

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Dutch investigators have dug up a wartime mass grave in the Soviet Ukraine and found the bleached remains of more than 120 people. The investigators — a lawyer and two senior detectives — are probing charges against Pieter Menten, the wealthy art collector now on trial in Amsterdam.

Menten is accused of having ordered a massacre in the village of Urlich in the summer of 1941. At his trial, which has been adjourned until August 26, Menten has denied the charges, which he called a Soviet stunt. He told the court he acted only as an "interpreter" for an occupying Nazi unit.

The mass grave was opened on Monday. Investigators found the skulls of 94

adults and 20 children. Loose bones, bleached white with age, showed that a further 20 to 30 bodies were buried in the deep grave.

Feeding bottles and rubber toys indicated that babies may also have been among the massacred, the sources said. Babies' skeletons do not survive long in the earth.

Witnesses at the Dutch trial testified that they saw Menten, now 78, in German uniform at the shootings in Urlich and the neighbouring village of Pogodortsy, apparently giving orders.

The inquiry team is scheduled to stay in the Ukraine until Sunday. The court sent them to find the exact location of the grave to check the testimony of an eyewitness who said he saw Menten give the orders to kill.

## Arabs fear Israel action in Lebanon

By ANAN SAFADI  
Post Middle East Editor

Jordan's King Hussein last night returned home after holding marathon talks with Syrian President Hafez Assad in Damascus in a demonstration of the growing apprehension among Arab countries over the installation of a Likud-led government in Israel. Hussein flew to the Syrian capital earlier yesterday. He is also planning to go to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

The usually well-informed Kuwait press claimed that the Arab states bordering Israel placed their forces on alert this week. The report, however, was not confirmed in Syria, Jordan or Egypt.

Nevertheless, Hussein expressed fears that Israeli action in southern Lebanon "could drag both Syria and Jordan" into a new war with Israel. Southern Lebanon has been for some time the scene of conflict between Lebanese and Palestinians, now the remnant of Lebanon's two-year-long civil war which was halted by Syrian troops elsewhere in that country.

"We should keep an eye on southern Lebanon... as Israel considers it an explosive parcel which could ignite any moment," Hussein told a visiting delegation of Egyptian journalists in Amman.

But despite the dramatization of the situation in southern Lebanon, Hussein's talks in Damascus, Cairo and Riyadh were reported to focus primarily on Arab preparations for a reconvened Geneva Middle East conference. The U.S. Administration is expected to finalize plans for reconvening the conference after next month's talks in Washington between President Carter and Premier Begin.

The Americans made clear earlier this month that they expected the leaders of Jordan, Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia to conduct consultations regarding the conference. The Americans, in particular, expected these leaders to defuse the thorny issue of Palestinian representation with the apparent ultimate aim of keeping away the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) from forthcoming Middle East peace negotiations. Thus, Hussein's travels are no surprise.

Hussein's travels are taking place as the leaders of Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia show interest in Carter's call for a "Palestinian homeland" linked to Jordan.

Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran yesterday disclosed that his

country has proposed to the PLO the creation of an autonomous West Bank province forming part of a federated Jordanian state.

In an interview carried by the Egyptian state-run Middle East News Agency, Badran said that the federation scheme calls for separate local governments and parliaments for the West Bank and the East Bank (Jordan); a governor for each region; a federal government, presumably in Amman, to take charge of foreign affairs, defence, finance and economy, education and planning.

The Jordanian premier said that the plan has been given to the PLO as a negotiable basis for a future Jordanian-Palestinian relationship, adding that the PLO was given the freedom to amend, accept or reject some of its provisions. Badran did not say what the PLO reaction was, but he indicated that a "dialogue" was ongoing.

The Jordanian federal scheme is a revival of a 1975 plan which was then rejected out of hand by the PLO, Egypt and several Arab countries. One of its proposals is that the West Bankers, rather than the PLO, should have the final say on the federal scheme in a referendum held under the auspices of the Arab League, the UN or "any neutral body."

Unlike the case in 1975, the Jordanian scheme is being reviewed sympathetically, especially in Saudi Arabia, which plays a major role in the current U.S.-orchestrated Middle East diplomacy. Egypt too has changed attitudes towards the scheme; but Syria seems to have remained apprehensive, apparently awaiting the outcome of current negotiations over its projected federation with Jordan.

## Fighting intensifies in southern Lebanon

METULLA. — Exchanges of fire between the terrorists and Lebanese forces defending their enclaves north of Metulla have intensified during the last two days. The infantry at the "Good Fence" in Metulla treated three persons who were wounded in the exchanges.

The main exchange took place between Lebanese forces in Marjayoun and the terrorists holding the area of El-Khiam.

The Lebanese who brought the wounded to the infantry said the exchanges were the heaviest in several months.

## Brezhnev, Giscard call for Palestinian role at Geneva

RAMBOUILLET, France (Reuter). — The Soviet Union and France yesterday expressed the hope that the Geneva Middle East peace conference would reconvene before the end of this year with Palestinian participation.

A joint declaration was signed by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the end of Brezhnev's three-day visit here. It said the two parties noted that "circumstances are now more favourable for progress towards an overall settlement in the Middle East."

The declaration largely repeated known Soviet and French views on the area.

occupied in 1967, respect of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including that of having a homeland, and the right of all states in the region, including Israel, to an independent existence in secure and recognized frontiers.

"In this spirit, France and the USSR hope that the Geneva peace conference can meet before the end of this year with the participation of all involved parties, including representatives of the Palestinian people," the declaration said.

They also signed declarations on detente, nuclear non-proliferation and economic cooperation, but the texts were not released.

# Likud gov't will stand by its economic plans

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT  
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Likud will not allow an Alignment-controlled Histadrut to deter it from carrying out its economic reforms, but it may tread more carefully now, it appeared yesterday from interviews with Likud officials.

A key Likud Knesset member said the results of the election might force the government to implement its economic plans more slowly and spend more time laying the groundwork and convincing the public of the need for the reforms. But, he added, "I do not think we'll have to change our concepts significantly."

The Likud reforms include the cancellation of subsidies, an increase in Value Added Tax and compulsory arbitration in labour disputes.

There was speculation that the election results would prompt the Likud and the Democratic Movement for Change to try again to get the DMC into the coalition. This would add to the coalition's strength in fighting an Alignment-controlled Histadrut. The DMC stand on economic policy is close to the Likud's.

Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich indicated he believed the government would win in any confrontation that developed with the Histadrut. "The law is above everything," he said, hinting that the government still had the strength to pass its legislation despite Alignment opposition.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin told a television interviewer last night he hoped a confrontation would not develop between the government and the Histadrut. Rather, he said, he hoped for fruitful cooperation leading to the signing of a tripartite covenant among both groups and the private employers.

Noting that Histadrut Secretary-General Yehoram Meshel himself had said he had no intention of creating a confrontation, Begin said his financial minister would consult with all forces in the economy. But he noted that the decisions would rest with the government.

The prime minister acknowledged the Alignment's success in retaining its majority, but he also said the Likud's 7-8 per cent increase was an impressive achievement. "Every third Histadrut member supports the Likud," Begin said.

Alignment leaders, meanwhile, denied they would use the labour

federation as a tool against the government.

But the Alignment was expected to stand firm on its demands. The labour federation's spokesman, Shmuel Soler, said yesterday the Histadrut would present the government with a proposed social contract similar to the one presented to the previous government. But since Ehrlich calls for controlled unemployment, "we will stress we're for full employment," he said.

However, a Mapam member of the Histadrut central committee said yesterday that Mapam was opposed to signing any social contract with "a government we oppose." The Mapam member, Naftali Ben-Moshe, said he was only prepared to sign short-term agreements on specific issues.

Mapam's opinions carry special weight in the Histadrut since Labour needs the Mapam votes to retain its absolute majority. Mapam has often called the tune in the Histadrut in the past, and expects to do so in the future as well. And Labour leaders may be receptive to Mapam's demands because they believe they won Tuesday's elections on "ideological issues."

Ben-Moshe said he "definitely" envisaged countryside strikes if the government tried to cancel subsidies, increase VAT to 20 or 25 per cent, or impose compulsory arbitration.

A Likud source said a wave of strikes would push the DMC closer to the new government. Noting the similarities in the DMC and Likud views on social and economic issues, he said, "The DMC will join us faster than they think. It's going to act like a boomerang because we'll have quite a massive majority in the Knesset. We'll be able to do things they won't particularly like."

DMC leader Yigael Yadin agreed yesterday that the Likud may try to approach his movement anew to extend its Knesset coalition base. "It makes sense to me," he said.

It was not yet clear how the Histadrut elections would affect Likud and Alignment internal affairs.

Ehrlich yesterday described as "nonsense" claims by David Levi, the Likud candidate for Histadrut secretary-general, that his statements on controlled unemployment had sent voters to the Alignment's ranks.

The finance minister said he had expected Meshel to win the elections and anyone who thought the Likud could win power in the Histadrut "showed naivete."

## With 75% of the votes counted Histadrut projection: Alignment gets 55%

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — A Histadrut computer projection — based on a count of 75 per cent of Tuesday's vote for the Histadrut national convention — last night gave the Alignment 55.4 per cent of the total, against 26.8 per cent for the Likud. The Democratic Movement for Change had a projected 7.4 per cent and all other lists together 8.4.

As the 25 per cent of votes not yet counted included those from development towns and the army, a drop of 1 per cent for the Alignment and a rise of 1 per cent for the Likud in the final total were seen as likely.

The preliminary result indicated a drop of 3.4 per cent for the Alignment over the last Histadrut poll, in 1973, and a rise of 6.7 per cent for the Likud. Many minor lists — including the Labour-affiliated Religious Workers — were nearly wiped out.

In the votes for individual labour councils, the Alignment held on to control in Tel Aviv and Haifa, dropping a few percentage points over 1973 — mainly due to losses in poor

neighbourhoods. In Jerusalem, however, its drop and the Likud's rise made them almost neck-and-neck — 42.8 to 41.6 — as against Labour's 48 per cent near-majority in the outgoing council.

One explanation for Labour's good showing in the national convention vote was the high turnout in (usually Alignment) agricultural settlements — 71.5 of the eligible voters, as against 64 per cent nationally. Here the vote, unlike in last month's Knesset election, was a massive 80-80 per cent for the Alignment.

Another Alignment success was in the Arab sector, where it garnered 56 per cent of the total vote, as against 31 per cent for Rakah (plus 4 per cent for the Likud and 3 for the DMC). This contrasted strongly with last month's Knesset election, where Rakah got about half the Arab vote.

Although returns for most of the smaller development towns were not in yet, the Likud's candidate to head the Histadrut — Absorption Minister David Levi — narrowly lost his own Beit Shean with 1,681 Likud votes (Continued on page 2, col. 4)

## Begin envoy seeks to assure Reform on 'Who's a Jew'

By MALKA RABINOWITZ  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — America's Reform Jews have been assured by an emissary of the prime minister that Menachem Begin's undertaking on the "Who's a Jew" issue was made to Agudat Yisrael on a "personal" basis and "does not bind the Likud Party."

Addressing a conference of Reform rabbis at Grossinger's upstate resort on Tuesday, Shmuel Katz said Begin had pledged only "to do his best" to have legislation passed to amend the Law of Return as demanded by Aguda. (They want conversions to Judaism recognized only if they were performed "by Halacha.")

"That does not necessarily mean it will be passed," said Katz. He continued: "I'm speaking pragmatically. I don't believe there is a majority to support such legislation."

Katz said he personally supported "religious plurality" in Israel and would use any influence he had in that direction.

It would be "proper, not improper," for interested American Jews to write to Israeli Knesset members and seek to persuade them to oppose the "Who's a Jew" legislation, said Katz.

Defensively, Katz said: "We had

to come to this agreement (with Aguda) because we simply had to have a government quickly."

Whatever Katz's assurances, Reform Jewry has apparently decided to act independently in making its influence felt on the Israeli scene. Ending its longstanding aloofness from Zionist politics, the movement has taken steps to seek full membership in the World Zionist Organization.

Endorsement for the move was expected last night at the convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis (CCAR), although the extent of the opposition by those in favour of the more classical Reform Dispora commitment was being watched.

A name for the movement has already been chosen: it is "Arza," an acronym for Association of Reform Zionists of America, a name carrying the additional Hebrew meaning "to the land."

If "Arza" achieves a hoped-for membership of 100,000 — representing about one-fifth of Reform's claimed adult constituency — it could theoretically claim at least an equal voice with such organizations as Mizrahi and the Zionist Organization of America in the policy-making forums and budget-allocation decisions of the WZO.

## Journalist to be adviser to Weizman

By HIRSH GOODMAN  
Post Military Correspondent

Defence Minister Ezer Weizman has asked Dan Margalit, Washington correspondent for "Ha'aretz," to be his spokesman and personal adviser, a source close to the new defence minister said last night.

Margalit, 30, is understood to have agreed in principle, but his appointment is subject to the approval of his present employers.

Margalit, who for years has been identified with the camp of former Defence Minister Shimon Peres, is the journalist who broke the story of Yitzhak and Lea Rabin's illegal foreign currency account, which led to the former premier's resignation from the leadership of the Labour Party.

Margalit is due to end a three-year term in Washington this month. A former member of the staff of "Ha'olam Hazeh," he joined "Ha'aretz" 12 years ago. While serving as its diplomatic correspondent, he wrote a book on the rise and fall of the national unity government.

The former Defence Ministry spokesman, Naftali Lavie, followed Moshe Dayan to the Foreign Ministry.

## Amin 'honeymooning' amid Ugandan turmoil

NAIROBI (AP). — Uganda's President Idi Amin was reportedly honeymooning yesterday while fresh reports of killings by his gunmen filtered out of the turbulent East African nation.

But two days after the first reports of an alleged weekend attempt to assassinate the unpredictable Ugandan leader, most observers remain completely confused over what is happening in the country.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, George Yego, said yesterday that Amin was "on a honeymoon" and was "not in the country."

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## Labour gets back into form...

...Yosef Goell takes a sober look at the meaning of the Histadrut election results.

A matter of life and death. Macabee Dean investigates both sides of the autopsy dispute.

New faces in the Knesset. Three freshman MKs are interviewed by Philip Gilton.



Back to nature. George Leonof pays a visit to the Hai-Bar biblical game reserve.

The game of singles. Walter Ruby examines the not-so-swinging scene for Israel's unattached.

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## THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	25	18-30	31
Golan	27	18-32	32
Nahariya	28	17-32	32
Safed	28	19-30	31
Haifa Port	58	22-29	30
Tiberias	27	—	38
Nazareth	44	19-32	33
Afula	39	17-34	35
Shomron	32	21-30	31
Tel Aviv	75	26-35	35
B-G Airport	47	16-32	33
Jricho	23	22-39	39
Gaza	81	20-33	39
BeerSheva	17	18-35	38
Eilat	13	24-40	41
Tiran Straits	12	25-37	38

## SOCIAL &amp; PERSONAL

The Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club is meeting today at 1.30 p.m. at the ZOA House to discuss the "Perah" project in which students aid culturally deprived children.

## ARRIVALS

Victor Carter, to participate in the Jewish Agency meetings in Jerusalem and to discuss new investment projects in Israel, with Mrs. Carter.

Irving Bernstein, UJA executive vice-chairman, for the sixth annual assembly of the Jewish Agency.

Eric Moorman, MP, chairman of the British Zionist Federation; Abe Kramer, deputy chairman, and Mrs. Kramer; Sydney L. Shipton, general secretary, and Mrs. Shipton; and Dr. Snelzer Levenberg, Jewish Agency representative in Great Britain.

## Rabbi Goren is back from U.S.

TEL AVIV (Itim).—Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren said yesterday he believed President Carter would stop referring to an independent Palestinian homeland. Rabbi Goren told reporters on his return from a trip to the U.S. and Canada that President Carter had reiterated U.S. commitment to Israel and said a solution to the Palestinian issue should be sought in the context of a Palestinian homeland within Jordan.

He added that Carter had assured him he did not expect an Israel withdrawal to the 1967 borders.

## Shamir will aim to keep Knesset work in capital

Knesset Speaker Yitzhak Shamir pledged yesterday to work towards changing work procedures in the Knesset so that committee work is carried out exclusively in Jerusalem.

He made his statement after a meeting with Jerusalem's Likud deputy mayor Yehoshua Matza, who decried the fact that much of the Knesset's business is carried out in Tel Aviv. Matza said this led to the creation of an entire bureaucracy in Tel Aviv to handle Knesset business and damaged the image of Jerusalem in the eyes of the world as Israel's capital.

## Hadassah honours veteran workers

Bernice Tannenbaum, national president of Hadassah, on Tuesday presented medallions and certificates to veteran Hadassah workers in Israel at a festive celebration of the movement's 60th anniversary. The awards were made at a ceremony at the Hadassah University Hospital on Mount Scopus.

Six former national presidents and other members of the national board of Hadassah participated in the celebration. Moshe Kol, former minister of tourism, and Thomas Dunlavin, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy, also spoke.

Members of the World Confederation of United Zionists  
Members of the Zionist General Council  
Members of the Assembly of the Jewish Agency  
will visit the graveside of

## EZRA Z. SHAPIRO

late President of the World Confederation of United Zionists  
and  
World Chairman of the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal  
immediately following the close of the Zionist Council Session  
on Friday, June 24, 1977

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## In deep sorrow, we wish to announce the passing of our dear friend

## JOSEPH MILLER

whose outstanding kindness and many wonderful deeds will never be forgotten.

The funeral has already taken place.

Shiva is being observed at the Central Hotel, Jerusalem

Children's Day Nurseries, Children's Town  
Free Loan Foundations

DMC in position to tip Histadrut scales

## Labour, Likud almost even in Jerusalem vote

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Making a strong comeback from the disaster which befell it in Jerusalem during last month's Knesset elections, the Labour Alignment yesterday managed to narrow its edge out the Likud in the Jerusalem Labour Council election. Preliminary results gave the Alignment 42.9 per cent of the vote compared to 41.6 per cent for Likud.

The close result gave the Democratic Movement for Change — which won 9 per cent of the vote — the key role it had sought without success in the Knesset and national Histadrut elections — that of being a balancing force capable of tipping the scales in favour of either of the major parties. Both Likud and Labour put out coalition feelers to the DMC within a few hours of the results publication.

It was the Arab vote in East Jerusalem which gave Labour its edge. Of the 8,400 Arabs in the city eligible to vote, 31 per cent cast ballots. Of these, an estimated 88 per cent voted Labour.

Most of the Arab voters are Jordanian citizens not eligible for voting in the Knesset elections. In the 1973 Histadrut elections, more than 50 per cent of the eligible East Jerusalem voters cast ballots.

Yesterday's results were termed "a real achievement" by Uzi Baram, secretary of the Labour Party.

## Labour drops in Haifa but holds on to council

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — With vote-counting in this traditional Labour stronghold completed yesterday, the Alignment lost headed by former MK Moshe Wertman has retained control of the Haifa Labour Council with 53.61 per cent of the vote (82,086 ballots). The figure was only one-half a percentage point below the Alignment's share of Haifa's vote for the national Knesset, but five points below the Alignment vote in the last Histadrut election, in 1973.

The Likud made a slight gain, getting 29.2 per cent of the vote (34,156) against 27.2 in 1973. But the Democratic Movement for Change made a showing well above its national average, with 12.10 per cent.

The Alignment held on better in the women's vote for Na'amat, getting 57.55 per cent against its 55.8 per cent in 1973.

## Alignment wins throughout South

BEERSHEBA (Itim). — The Alignment has managed to retain its absolute majority on the labour council here and in nearly every town in the South except for Dimona, preliminary counts showed yesterday.

In Beersheba the Alignment had definitely won 22 of the 41 seats, and looked likely to take the 23rd. In Dimona, however, the Alignment was certain of only 10 of the 21 seats, against eight seeded up by the Likud. A local list and the Democratic Movement for Change may thus hold the balance of power there.

In Ashdod, the only spot where the Alignment's Labour and Mapam components ran on separate lists, their combined total came to 54 per cent. This meant the Alignment would get 14 of the 25 seats on the

city's Jerusalem district. He noted that in the Knesset elections Labour had won only 17 per cent of the vote — a drop of 10 per cent from the previous elections — with 19,000 ballots, while the Likud in the city won 50,000 votes (including soldiers' ballots). Although the number of those voting in the Histadrut elections in the capital was only two-fifths that of Knesset voters, Labour managed to win some 23,000 votes, according to the preliminary results.

"We managed to close the 30,000-vote gap between us and the Likud in the Knesset elections," said Baram. Labour won back middle-class neighbourhoods such as Beit Hakerem, Navot and Rehavia, which it had lost to the DMC and Likud in the Knesset elections. He expressed regret at the drop in the vote for the Labour-affiliated Religious Workers Party from 5 to 2.4 per cent. In the 1973 Histadrut elections in the city, Labour received 48 per cent of the vote and was able to dominate the council in partnership with the Religious Workers Party without resorting to a formal coalition.

Likud deputy mayor Yehoshua Matza also expressed happiness with the election returns in the city, terming them a "brilliant victory" which put the Likud within a percentage point or so of beating Labour in Labour's own stronghold. He expressed hope that the DMC would form a coalition with his party.

## Labour drops in Haifa but holds on to council

Jerusalem Post Reporter

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## Industry hopes to steer clear of labour politics

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — Industrialists believe the fact that the Alignment is running the Histadrut and the Likud is running the government will have little effect on industry.

"In the past, both the Alignment and the Likud were united in one thing — seeing that industry continued to expand, especially those firms which saw their future in export," Dov Lautman, chairman of the labour relations department of the Manufacturers Association, said yesterday.

"The association did everything possible in the past to steer clear of all political issues and to discuss matters with any party and with any economic organization on purely economic and financial grounds. We will continue this same wise policy in the future," he said.

Lautman believed that both the Alignment and the Likud would continue the present policy of "giving wage preference to industrial workers over service ones, and thus trying to attract more workers to factory benches."

Another industrialist told *The Jerusalem Post* that a clear-cut example of industry's desire to keep out of politics was the decision to let Shimon Peres resolve the quarrel about the 4.75 per cent wage rise to production workers.

(Merchants and the Sabbath — Page 7)



Histadrut Secretary-General Yehoram Meshel of the Alignment and Labour Party Secretary-General Meir Zarmi beam victory grins at Histadrut headquarters in Tel Aviv early yesterday morning. (A.B.G.)

## Alignment retains its strength in Tel Aviv

By SARAH BONIG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — According to partial returns in the vote for the labour council, the Alignment suffered a slight setback but retained its strength in this city, drawing its main support from the better-off neighbourhoods.

The Likud slightly increased its representation on the 201-member council, its main power-base being the slums and working-class districts of South Tel Aviv and Jaffa. In the Hatikva Quarter, the Likud polled more votes than the Alignment.

The newcomer party, the DMC, is expected to get no more than 8 or 9 per cent of the total vote. As in the polling for the Histadrut convention, the small parties were the heavy losers.

As against 54 per cent of the vote won by Labour in 1973, the Alignment polled only 52 per cent this time. The Likud won some 30 per cent of the seats as against 28 per cent in the outgoing council. At North Tel Aviv polling stations, the Alignment did markedly better, capturing 60 per cent of the vote; but its performance in South Tel Aviv was far less impressive.

Alignment spokesmen, who feared a debacle in the city which gave more votes to the Likud Knesset list than the Alignment's, were overjoyed yesterday and attributed their success in stand to the all-out battle to retain Labour's hold on the Histadrut. The DMC had failed to win as much of the white-collar vote as it did in the recent Knesset elections, and this also helped the Alignment.

In nearby Holon, known as the Dan

## HISTADRUT PROJECTION

(Continued from page one)

against 1,802 for the Alignment and only 102 for all other parties combined.

Commenting earlier on the results, Shimon Eshkol, the (Likud) minister of finance, asked in a radio interview: "What have they (the Alignment) got to be so happy about? They remind me of a guy who was happy although he'd just broken a leg. 'Things could have been worse,' he said. 'I could have broken both.'"

As to possible future confrontations with the Histadrut, Eshkol said: "All sides want recognition of the national economy. And the way to get it is by negotiating, not by confronting each other."

Asked whether he might stop government support to Histadrut firms, Eshkol said: "I recognize only industry. I make no distinctions and I don't care who owns what. My principal interest is in seeing to it that industry exports as much as possible. Every enterprise that will do so will get all possible Government assistance, regardless of ownership."

Meanwhile, the Democratic Movement for Change's Yigael Yadin said he was satisfied with the results.

"Considering the desperate attempts made by the Alignment to recover last month," he told a TV interviewer, "I didn't expect that we'd get more than 10 per cent to begin with. So I'm satisfied."

Yadin said he didn't think the DMC would be asked to serve as a counterweight in coalition with either the Alignment or the Likud. He did believe though that on certain issues where the Alignment might become divided — say between Mapam and the right wing of the Labour Party — the DMC could exercise some influence. But the DMC's primary concern wasn't with the Histadrut but with its declared purpose to "change things," Yadin said.

Region's "red bastion," the Alignment suffered a slight loss at the polls, falling from over 65 per cent in 1973 to nearly 56 per cent yesterday. A small rise was registered for the Likud, from 27 per cent to 29.5 per cent this time. DMC will make its first appearance in the Holon council with approximately 6 per cent.

A similar picture emerged in Bat Yam, where the Alignment lost a little ground but still retained control of the 35-seat council, with 54 per cent of the vote. The Likud rose to 32 per cent and the DMC polled 8 per cent.

Yitzhak Okei adds:

On the Ramat Gan-Givatayim labour council, contrary to the voting pattern in many other areas, the Alignment strengthened its hold. It won 57 per cent of the vote, a 4 per cent increase over previous election results.

Likud dropped 4 per cent, holding on to only 23 per cent of the vote. The Democratic Movement for Change gained 10 per cent. Uri Amit, head of the Labour list, said that in the coming years the importance of the Histadrut and the local councils would increase because they were now the power bases for the Alignment. But he warned that the Histadrut must give more power to the local labour council, which, he said, had brought in the votes this election with its independent policy.

In Petah Tikva, the Labour Alignment lost one seat but held on to its majority in the 35-seat labour council. The Alignment won 21 seats, the Likud 12, and the DMC two. The Independent Liberals and the Religious Workers Party failed to retain their seats.

In nearby Holon, known as the Dan

## New jumbo arrives, but no one will service it

Jerusalem Post Aviation Reporter  
BEN-GURION AIRPORT. — El Al's new Boeing 747 jumbo jet arrived here late last night, but there will be no maintenance workers to service the \$38m. aircraft.

The mechanics have refused to attend a special three-day course and will refuse a second "invitation" to attend such a course this morning.

The crew chiefs are demanding more money; the ground maintenance mechanics want shorter shifts and fewer working days per week; the hangar chiefs want promotion; and all want additional workers hired to handle the load.

El Al is offering to hire 12 more men — all that are needed to service the new plane, which will meanwhile remain grounded, at considerable loss to the company.

El Al's immediate future will be discussed at the cabinet meeting on Sunday. El Al has requested permission to suspend its operations until the men return to work. But even if they do so tomorrow, it will still be impossible to operate the jumbo freighter. The staff of the Mamam Air freight shed are also on strike. They are demanding pay equal to that of their counterparts working for the national airline.

## State loses round in Flatto case but extradition steps will continue

Jerusalem Post Staff  
The Jerusalem Magistrates Court yesterday rejected a request by the state attorney to extend by 180 days the release on bail of MK Samuel Flatto Sharon.

The court explained that it had done so because Flatto now has immunity as a Knesset Member from criminal legal proceedings.

"Even if the magistrates court order stands, it does not mean the end of extradition proceedings (against Flatto). This only means that the release on bail order is not extended," State Attorney Gavriel Bach said last night.

The question of whether parliamentary immunity causes rescinding of a release on bail order will be decided today in the District Court.

Flatto was arrested on December 12, 1976, at the request of the French government and was released on 11,000 bail the following day. Such a conditional release is limited by law to 180 days.

State Attorney Bach pointed out in his application that the evidence against Flatto takes up 500 pages, and that translating it from the original French had taken a great deal of time. At the beginning of this month, the state prosecution had asked France for clarification of certain factual and legal points; but the requested information has not yet been received.

Bach noted that the evidence involved fraud, embezzlement and

theft totalling hundreds of millions of pounds. Thousands of persons had been hurt.

He said it was in Israel's primary interest to honour its extradition treaty with France and that the extension of the conditional release period was therefore essential.

Bach added that the suspect had a long record of previous convictions, and that Flatto appears in Interpol's files over the past 20 years in connection with possession of stolen property, threats of murder, tax evasion, embezzlement of public property and complicity in criminal offences.

Bach said a telegram he had just received from Interpol listed Flatto's "recent convictions" as:

- Bankruptcy, fraud, fraudulent conversion and passing bogus postal money orders, for which he was convicted in Paris on January 29, 1976, to five years in prison and fined \$6,000 francs.

- Fraudulent conversion, for which he was sentenced on February 11, 1974, to six months in jail and a 12-month suspended sentence.

Flatto's attorneys argued yesterday that no criminal proceedings could be taken against their client without first asking the Knesset to revoke Flatto's parliamentary immunity.

During the proceedings, the Magistrates Court judge said he was amazed at a more formality, since Flatto was not likely to leave the country now that he has been elected to the Knesset.

## Avineri says in farewell lecture: Politics override military considerations during crises

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Although security considerations generally prevail over foreign-policy considerations when Israel comes to chart its international course, this rule is always upset at periods of peak crisis, and then political objectives override security calculations.

Prof. Shimon Avineri made this observation on Wednesday when he took leave of his colleagues at the Foreign Ministry, not at a ceremony, but in a lecture on the relationship between foreign policy and security policy given to the heads of the departments in the Foreign Ministry. (Avineri served as director-general for 18 months.)

The government always adhered to the principle laid down by the late premier David Ben-Gurion, that Israel should avoid a military conflict in which it did not enjoy the backing of at least one superpower.

When Israel was likely to come into conflict with a superpower — whether friendly or hostile — it was always ready to make concessions of a security nature in order to avert a confrontation.

Prof. Avineri listed some examples:

- The dog-fight in 1948 with RAF Spitfires over Northern Sinai and the withdrawal of IDF columns from El Arish.

- The withdrawal from Sinai in 1956 for fear of American and Soviet intervention.

- The agreement to a ceasefire in 1973 in the wake of Egyptian "blowing of Egypt caused concern about intervention by the superpowers."

- The decision not to make a pre-emptive air strike on the morning of October 6, 1973, lest this cost Israel subsequent U.S. sympathy in the course of the Yom Kippur War.

The consent to allow the encircled Egyptian Third Army in the Sinai to be supplied with food even though, from a military standpoint, the siege could have been exploited to the full.

Prof. Avineri, who cited a research project on this topic by Dan Horowitz of the Hebrew University, noted that at periods of non-crisis defence ministers had just as much influence on foreign policy in Israel as had foreign ministers, since security affairs were paramount in the Israeli political experience.

Avineri, quoting Horowitz, said: "Israel is usually ready to pay a political price for military considerations, but is not ready to pay a military price for political considerations."

Inspectors closed 70 kindergartens

Seventy nursery schools were closed down by the inspection unit of the Education Ministry during the academic year just ended, the chief of the unit, Pinhas Ben-Tzur, said in his annual report.

Ben-Tzur said the nursery schools were not granted licences because of

their physical condition, security reasons, lack of suitable equipment or lack of academic qualifications of the teacher.

The unit stepped up its inspections in the last eight months, visiting 1,000 nursery schools throughout the country.

## ANTI-BOYCOTT LAW

(Continued from page one)

equally satisfactorily through a similar process of reasonable, peaceful cooperation."

White House officials said the signing ceremony, which was open to the press and lasted longer than is traditional, was also designed in part to demonstrate Carter's support for Israel, which lately has been questioned. The president specifically said that his administration's support for the legislation "stemmed, of course, from our special relationship with Israel as well as from the economic, military and security needs of both our countries."

Carter said the boycott issue "goes to the very heart of free trade among all nations ... The bill seeks ... to end

the divisive effects on American life of foreign boycotts aimed at Jewish members of our society. If we allow such a precedent to be established, we open the door to similar action against any ethnic, religious or racial group in America."

Carter expressed "confidence that the enforcement of this legislation will help lessen the tensions in the Middle East and hopefully lead to a permanent peace in that troubled region."

The president complimented Stuart Eizenstat, one of his top aides, for his role in seeing the bill approved. "Although I signed the bill, Stuart Eizenstat did the work for me," he said.

## Libya stalls Portuguese ties

LISBON (AP). — Portugal's designated charge d'affaires to Libya may not take up his post as a result of Libyan objections to the recent diplomatic exchange between Portugal and Israel.

A Portuguese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday that the diplomat's departure was "under study" but he did not know of any political implications in the case. The spokesman did not elaborate.

But the pro-Communist paper "O Diario" claimed the diplomat would not be posted because of Libya's objection to Portuguese-Israeli links.

The newspaper also said the position of Portuguese workers and technicians on contracts in Morocco and Jordan could be affected by "the government's foreign policies."

## Begin keeps Diaspora Affairs adviser

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
Premier Menachem Begin has asked Yehuda Avner to stay on at his post as adviser to the Prime Minister on Diaspora Affairs.

Avner, 48, was born Hattiner in Manchester, England, and settled here as a graduate of Bnei Akiva. He joined the Foreign Ministry in 1961. Avner is married, with four children.

In deep sorrow we announce the passing (in South Africa) of

## BARUCH LAUB ז"ל

The funeral will depart from the Sanhedria Funeral Parlour, Jerusalem

at 11 a.m. tomorrow, Friday, June 24, 1977.

Shiva will be observed in Savion.

The Family

## SAUL (Shlomo) COHEN

formerly of Far Rockaway, New York

The funeral leaves from Sanhedria Funeral Parlour for Har Hamenuhut, on Thursday, June 23.

Shiva at 12 Rehov Caspi, Talpiot, Jerusalem

Shirley and Eri Cohen, Aileen Nussbacher, Ora, Yosef, and Seth

## With deep sorrow, we mourn the passing of our beloved husband, father, grandfather

SAUL (Shlomo) COHEN

formerly of Far Rockaway, New York

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Shiva at 12 Rehov Caspi, Talpiot, Jerusalem

Shirley and Eri Cohen, Aileen Nussbacher, Ora, Yosef, and Seth

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## 40 Vietnamese willing to come here

HAIFA. — Forty of the 60 Vietnamese refugees rescued by the Israeli freighter Yuvali 13 days ago have expressed willingness to accept Israel's offer of asylum, it was reported yesterday.

Asked not to be named to avoid causing trouble for relatives still in Vietnam, a refugee spokesman said the 40 who were willing to come to Israel included 10 children.

The spokesman said that the other 20, including six children and 10 women, preferred to go to the U.S. or Hong Kong, where they claim to have relatives and friends. However, they said that as they knew nothing about Israel, they were willing to come here — provided they would be allowed to leave if they so wished.

Yehuda Ofer, general manager of

By YAA'COV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
and Agencies

The Ofer Bros. shipping company, owners of the ship, told The Jerusalem Post that this information was relayed to him by text by his agents in Keelung, Taiwan, where the Yuvali is now unloading a cargo of phosphates. The unloading will continue until Saturday or Sunday.

Ofer said the ship would arrive at her next port of call, Yokohama, Japan, late next week where he hoped to be able to arrange air transportation for the refugees to Israel. He said it was impossible to put the refugees ashore in Taiwan for the flight because Israel has no relations with Taiwan.

The ship's captain, Meir Tadmor, said he believed Prime Minister Begin was in earnest in his offer to grant asylum to refugees. But he said he has not yet received any official word from the Israeli Government about handling the refugees' case.

Meanwhile, a health official of the Keelung quarantine station said there was no indication of disease among the refugees on the Yuvali after a sanitation clean-up was carried out on the ship. Two of his nurses gave cholera and smallpox vaccinations to the refugees yesterday, he added.

The refugees were rescued by the Yuvali on June 10 about 50 miles off the Vietnamese coast after other ships had passed them up.

## French Jews allowed to petition Brezhnev

PARIS. — France's Chief Rabbi Jacob Kaplan yesterday led 30 French Jewish leaders to the Soviet Embassy here to hand over an appeal urging Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to allow Soviet Jews freedom to emigrate and to preserve their cultural heritage.

The delegation, which included Baron Alain de Rothschild, president of the Consistory, and Jean-Pierre Bloch, president of the League against Anti-Semitism, delivered their letter at the embassy gate shortly before Brezhnev arrived for a farewell banquet.

The French authorities gave the delegation permission to approach the embassy through a police cordon after the Representative Body for

By JACK MAURICE  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

French Jewry, the CRIF had protested against brutality shown their members outside the Paris Opera on Tuesday.

That had taken place after 1,000 Jews, unaware that the CRIF had called off a demonstration on behalf of Soviet Jewry following an official ban, had gathered at the Opera and were then attacked without warning by truncheon-wielding police. Four of the Jews, including two women, were hospitalized.

The other would-be demonstrators had then moved off to the neighbouring Great Synagogue to hear an address from Chief Rabbi Kaplan.

A demonstration by right-wingers on the Champs Elysees, during which Soviet flags were torn from lampposts, was also broken up by a police assault in which bystanders, including a TV cameraman, were injured.

More than 3,000 police were on full-time duty to protect Brezhnev during his two-day visit, which ended yesterday when he left Orly Airport in a Soviet airliner just flown in from Moscow.

Brezhnev's personal aircraft had been waiting throughout his stay in a hangar here under French police guard. But Soviet security officials apparently decided it would be safer to bring in another aircraft for the return journey.

## French, British show little enthusiasm for Likud gov't

Jerusalem Post Staff

French and British officials showed little enthusiasm this week over the formation of the Likud government here. In London, the Foreign Office merely confirmed that both the prime minister and foreign minister had written to their new Israeli counterparts. In Paris, officials said they were reluctant to judge the new team until it had put its policies into action.

The British press has so far reacted with hostility to the new Israel Government. The usually friendly "Daily Telegraph" in its editorial wrote: "The uncertainties in the Middle East, which had been greatly increased by the election victory of the hawkish right-wing Likud party, will be given a further push by the completion of Mr. Begin's government."

The paper regretted the absence of Prof. Yadin and the DMC from the government, due to "Mr. Begin's intransigence over the West Bank." The "Daily Telegraph" said Arab attitudes have been hardened by the combination of the "intensely nationalist Likud and groups largely dedicated to biblical conceptions of Israel's borders."

Officials in the Quai d'Orsay voiced anxiety about relations between Begin and U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the prospects for reconvening the Geneva peace conference.

Diplomatic sources also stressed the unstable character of a government with such a small majority in the Knesset.

The influential daily "Le Monde" highlighted this point in a front-page editorial entitled "A fragile majority." Its editorial commented: "Only yesterday the Likud's leader declared he was confident in using the Bible's teachings to rally President Carter to his viewpoint during the visit which he will make to Washington next month."

"It is fair to wonder whether, on the contrary, his attitude even when expressed in moderate terms, will not lead to a confrontation between Israel and its principal ally, particularly if the Histadrut elections confirm the Likud's victory."

The left-wing daily "Le Matin" headlined its two-page report from Jerusalem and Washington: "Israel: A hardline but fragile cabinet. Carter's mission impossible."

## Technion approves science seminars held in Leningrad

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Technion has granted official recognition to scientific seminars organized by a group of Jewish scientists in Leningrad who have been dismissed from their institutions after applying for permission to emigrate to Israel.

Announcement of recognition of the seminars, which the scientists held about once a month, was made at yesterday's closing session of the annual meeting of the Technion's board of governors.

Prof. Zvi Rigbi, director of the Technion's extension division, said the scientists, experts in applied mathematics and mechanics, requested the recognition.

His division will now recognize the seminars as a regular external activity of the Technion, he said. This will enable the scientists to consult on scientific matters, retain contact with a recognized institute of higher learning and, if they can come to Israel in the future, assure them contact with the Technion.

Technion board re-elects Horev

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Technion's international board of governors at its final session yesterday unanimously elected Amos Horev to a second four-year term as president of the institute. Board chairman Evelyn de Rothschild, was also re-elected for another year.

The board approved a provisional budget of IL400m. for the next school year, which will ensure a deficit of nearly IL10m. The board urged the government to increase its participation to balance the Technion budget.

## Strike today at 5 T.A. schools

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Teachers at five elementary schools here will stage a one-day strike today because 25 of them have not been given work assignments for next year.

The schools are Tel Nordau, Hahail, Hahashmonaim, Bar Kochba and Bar Giora. All five are schools whose seventh- and eighth-grade classes will be transferred to junior high schools next year.

Under agreements between the Histadrut Teachers Union and the Education Ministry, teachers whose classes are transferred to a junior high school are entitled to work at the same school where their pupils are sent.

Today's warning strike was supposed to have taken place on Sunday, but was put off in the hope that negotiations would bear fruit.

## Sex and the retarded

Problems of sexual behaviour among the retarded in institutions will be studied by the Welfare Ministry in a survey to be undertaken shortly.

The results will be used to establish guidelines for professionals in the field, according to Meir Horev, head of the ministry's service for the retarded. He made the announcement yesterday at a seminar in Tel Aviv for 250 social workers, psychologists, educators and administrators.

## Zionists praise Israel's democracy

By JUDY SIGEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Still reeling from the political earthquake of the Knesset elections, the Zionist General Council opened in Jerusalem yesterday with assurances that "orderly changes in government show that Israel has a healthy democracy."

ZGC chairman and Alignment MK Yitzhak Navon told the 135 delegates and scores of observers at Binyanei Ha'Ooma that the country's democracy "knows how to express itself under all conditions. We should be proud and satisfied with that."

Navon explained to the many foreign visitors that the election results show unity on important issues among "90 per cent" of the Knesset members. They are opposed to returning to the pre-1967 borders and any attempt to force Israel to do so, he said. They oppose the establishment of a Palestinian state in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. Most MKs recognize the Jewish right to the Land of Israel, but some, he added, are willing to relinquish part of it if real peace is possible in a compromise with the Arabs.

The ZGC itself does not yet reflect the results of May 17. Representatives of the Alignment outnumbered those of the Likud, and partisans of the Democratic Movement for Change were only observers. The Israel contingent is proportional to representation in the last Zionist Congress, which reflected party strength in the Eighth Knesset.

Among the foreign delegates and observers were representatives of Zionist federations and Jewish organizations, who have been reunited with their fellows here from many previous annual meetings. Faces will undoubtedly change by next year's ZGC; new Zionist elections will be held in the Diaspora before the Zionist Congress in February, when the power of the Likud in the Ninth Knesset will also be felt.

During the humdrum sessions of speech-making and debate, some



Zionist General Council chairman Yitzhak Navon, flanked by President Ephraim Katzir (left) and Zionist Executive chairman Yosef Almogi, at the opening council session yesterday at Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'Ooma.

former directors-general, political advisers, cabinet ministers and unsuccessful Knesset candidates were visible in the hall, querying their friends about possible job opportunities.

Zionist Executive chairman (and former Labour MK) Yosef Almogi, who has stated that he will not be a candidate for re-election at the upcoming Congress, sent his greetings to the new government and Knesset and asked for their cooperation with the World Zionist Organization. Turning to the subject of ally, Almogi maintained that Jews who call themselves Zionists take upon themselves "a burden." In times when Israel can expect pressures, it needs a boosting of population by

committed Jews from the Diaspora, he said.

Avraham Schenker, head of the WZO organization and information department, said that there are 907,000 registered Zionists and a potential for many more. Four million Jews over age 18, he said, live in countries where the Zionist movement operates.

The ZGC last night welcomed into the movement the (Conservative) World Council of Synagogues, which followed the Reform movement into the WZO.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin will address the ZGC this evening. Committee meetings and plenary sessions will continue through tomorrow.

## Police: Confusion at Jaffa customs makes it easy for thieves

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Things are so disorganized at the Jaffa customs warehouse that it has become a goldmine for thieves — although it is so far impossible to tell the scope of the thefts — police said yesterday. They were speaking at a remand hearing for Shimon Itgi and Meir Malka, whom police (disguised as fishermen) caught at the 30,000-sq.m. structure on Monday night.

Tel Aviv Magistrate Arye Evenari ordered the two held for 10 days, after police said they were seeking a break-in behind the operation. "The insiders who tipped off the thieves, further suspects and the stolen goods." (Nothing was found in a

search of Itgi's and Malka's homes.) Police said it was decided to plant police and customs lookouts at the warehouse after a recent series of break-ins. On Monday night their party of "fishermen" floating in front of the warehouse spotted two men climbing on to the roof. They apparently alerted others, and Itgi was caught inside by another stake-out party hidden between piles of goods.

Malka was taken on the roof. Police said he had a flashlight used for signalling. The suspects' lawyer, Raim Kazes, claimed his clients were innocent and had been beaten by police.

The latter, denying this, said "reasonable force" had had to be used against Itgi when he resisted arrest and ran amok.

During the testimony the mother of one of the suspects herself ran amok in the courtroom and Magistrate Evenari retired until order was restored. When he returned he ordered the two suspects remanded and that they be checked by a private doctor.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION by the internationally known photographer S.J. Schwab has opened at the British Council on 140 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv.

## Coroner's commission begins probe of helicopter crash

By HIRSH GOODMAN  
Post Military Correspondent

The special coroner's commission set up to examine the cause of death in the May 10 helicopter crash which killed 54 soldiers held its first meeting yesterday. It is headed by Aluf-Mihne (res.) Dov Levin, a Tel Aviv District Court judge.

The five-man commission was asked by the chief military prosecutor, Rav-Seren Amnon Rashlow, to concentrate on four specific areas pertaining to the crash — why the helicopter suddenly lost altitude after take-off; the weight of the helicopter at the time of take-off and the condition of the craft's systems and instruments; the behaviour and capability of the pilot; and the specific instructions given and standing orders in force at the time of the accident.

Some 20 relatives of the men who died attended yesterday's session. Five witnesses appeared, including an eyewitness who told how he had seen the helicopter take off and suddenly drop in altitude. The witness, a soldier, said that in his opinion the helicopter was not out of control after it lost altitude. He said he had followed its flight path until it suddenly crashed into the ground for no apparent reason.

The other witnesses included an Air Force officer who spoke about

weather conditions in the Jericho area. He said he had known of sudden winds arising in the area which were capable of severely buffeting a light aircraft at low altitude. Paratrooper officers testified to the standing orders in force at the time, and recounted the orders given on the day of the crash.

The commission — which includes chief prosecutor Rashlow; Rav-Seren (res.) Dr. Yehuda Levi; the chief military defence counsel, Sgan-Aluf Aviva Dor; and legal officer Yoel El-Roi — is charged with checking out the cause of death in the accident and deciding whether there are grounds for prosecution. A previous investigatory board, under Aluf Avraham Orly, checked into the causes of the crash and whether there were any general conclusions to be drawn. The decision to set up the coroner's commission was taken by the military advocate-general, Tat-Aluf Zvi Imbar, on Monday, after reviewing the Orly findings.

Future sessions of the coroner's commission will be held in camera, but relatives of those killed will be able to obtain special permission to hear the deliberations. It is understood that the next session will be held at the site of the crash, some six km. north of Jericho.

## AID boss 'not optimistic' about jumbo

TEL AVIV (Itim). — The head of U.S. AID said yesterday Israel will need "not inconsiderable" aid until there is peace in the region and the economy stabilizes. John Gilligan, director of the Agency for International Development, left for Paris yesterday after a two-day visit here.

Gilligan said he was not optimistic about Israel's request to use U.S. funds to purchase two jumbo jets for El Al. "Even though this question will be re-examined, I can't say that

I am optimistic that Israel's request will be approved."

Gilligan said his talks with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich and Bank of Israel Governor Arnon Gafni were "very informative." He said he had learned more about Israel's socioeconomic and defence needs. He said he would report to President Carter on his meetings with Israeli leaders and would discuss continued U.S. aid to Israel.

## Outcry over genetics hailed by scientist

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The public controversy over genetic engineering will result in guidelines that will allow DNA experimentation but keep it under control, Prof. Seymour Benzer, a geneticist from California Institute of Technology, said at a Technion press conference yesterday.

Benzer, who is now working with fruit flies, arrived to receive this year's Harvey Prize, which was awarded to him and Prof. Freeman John Dyson by President Ephraim Katzir at a Technion ceremony yesterday afternoon.

He noted that genetic engineers have already been able to produce a thousand identical frogs by engineering the genetic structure of the eggs of a single one. "It is now only a technical matter to be able to do the same with humans," he said. "But a politician who wants to create a series of monsters does not need genetics; other methods are available."

Another potential danger of genetic engineering is the dissemination, accidental or deliberate, of cancer-bearing material, Benzer said. But he pointed out that genetics was making possible such things as the unlimited production of insulin, and could be of great benefit in the medical and agricultural fields.

Prof. Benzer agreed that humanity was now entering the age of genes as well as the age of jeans. It was up to humanity to manage this tool wisely and safeguard against its abuse, he said, in the same way that humanity had been able to prevent nuclear war, or the use of bacteriological weapons. Public interest and controversy would contribute to the safeguards, he said.

He stressed that human behaviour was influenced greatly by not only heredity but environment. Israel had proved that environmental influence could completely overshadow genetic influence, he said, noting

that the "stereotypical East European Jew" had been turned into quite a different person within one generation. This was too short a period for genetic changes and was the product of environment, he said. It showed up the weakness of the racist theories, he added.

Prof. Benzer said it was frustrating to be a scientist today. "Scientists have proved that most lung cancer is caused by smoking, but people carry on smoking just the same, because scientists have been unable to influence them to stop."

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# Carter's 'calculated risk' for Mid-East peace moves now stalled

By JIM KLUBFELD  
Newsday-Washington Post  
News Service

WASHINGTON — President Jimmy Carter knew that he would have to take a calculated risk.

The meeting that week with Yitzhak Rabin had not gone well, and he had confused the situation by speaking imprecisely. It had been frustrating. As he sat in his study that evening in March with his two top foreign policy advisers, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, it became clear what he would have to do.

At the press conference the next day Carter would discuss his plans for a Mideast peace settlement.

"The President knew it was a calculated risk, putting the issues on the table, but he felt it had to be done," Vance said.

In the world of international diplomacy, going public so soon was unorthodox, even heretical. But in two days of meetings with Rabin there had been almost no progress in talking about the gut issues. The Israeli prime minister had been vague and unwilling to be pinned down to specifics.

"He just stayed by the party line. He wanted to stall just as they had been stalling for years," one White House aide said. "It was frustrating for the president."

But Carter also had complicated the situation by inadvertently saying he supported "defensible orders" for Israel when he greeted Rabin.

"Defensible borders" was a code phrase for the Israelis that meant they would not return all the land captured in the 1967 war. Carter's actual position was quite the opposite, as he had tried to explain later. But the Israelis were jumping on the mistake.

"Sure it was a risk," Jody Powell, Carter's press secretary, said. "But after that week he had a very sober appreciation of the situation. He felt he had to throw things out on the table to get them moving. It was a feeling I think he had even before that week, but the events forced him to do it then. He knew that there would be a lot of people who'd raise hell — it wasn't the established way to do things."

And so, on the morning of March 9, at this third press conference, Carter explained not only that he favored the return of the land captured by Israel in the 1967 war, but also how he thought that could be done with Israel still protected from a surprise attack. He talked of demilitarized zones and early warning systems.

It was the most complete U.S. peace proposal publicly offered since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. One week later, at a Massachusetts town meeting, Carter went even further in outlining his views on a settlement, including the need for a Palestinian homeland.

That decision to take a calculated risk illustrates a great deal about Carter's approach to the Mideast: he is so certain he has an extraordinary opportunity for peace that he is willing to take chances, break the old patterns and publicly pressure the Mideast nations, including Israel, to make concessions. At the same time Carter fears that if he does not at least begin to pursue that opportunity, U.S. public opinion may swing away from Israel.

Whether or not that risk paid off is still not clear. The Carter plan is behind schedule and maybe side-tracked. The unexpected victory of the Likud Party in Israel's May elections has been a serious setback and many Israeli officials, including Rabin, believe Carter's public statements, and misstatements, are at least partly to blame.

"He has made many mistakes, and they have been costly," one high-level Israeli embassy official said. "Believe me, they were a very important factor in the election. And we also believe he has raised Arab expectations too high."

An official of the Egyptian embassy says the Arabs have been satisfied so far with Carter's efforts, but they fear he will cave in to the American Jewish lobby. But administration officials privately say that the Arabs have not been as forthcoming as Carter had hoped.

Carter's immediate goal was to reconvene the Geneva peace conference by the autumn. And he constructed a three-step plan to accomplish that: Vance's February Mideast trip to explore the possibilities, the current series of

presidential meetings with Arab and Israeli heads of state to discuss the main points of a peace settlement, and another Vance trip to the Mideast sometime this summer to offer specific American suggestions for the Geneva conference.

Carter decided before taking office that it was time to face the major issues: he rejected continuing Henry Kissinger's step-by-step approach, which concentrated on small agreements, one official said. "The President felt he had to break out of the old patterns."

But why did Carter decide he had to act immediately? Because not to act almost certainly would result in another Mideast war, with the inevitable Soviet-American confrontation and threats of oil embargos, State Department officials said. Another reason, they said, was because most Mideast experts believe the Arabs are more anxious about peace now than at any time since Israel's independence in 1948.

One close Carter adviser offered a third reason: Carter fears that U.S. public opinion in support of Israel, which he feels already has weakened, could erode seriously if there were another war, especially if Israel could be accused of not being sincere about wanting peace.

"Let's face it, there has been a shift of public opinion," the Carter adviser said. "If there is another war, and even if Israel should win, what happens if public opinion continues to change against Israel? It could be tragic both for the U.S. and Israel."

The Carter peace plan really was not new. It had three elements: the return by Israel of almost all of the land it captured in the 1967 war, the recognition by the Arab nations of Israel's right to exist, and the establishment of a homeland for the Palestinians.

If there was a new wrinkle, it was that the peace settlement be implemented gradually, in almost step-by-step fashion, once there was agreement on an overall plan.

The basic principles already had been published in a 1975 report by a Brookings Institute panel, on which Brzezinski and his Mideast expert, William Quandt, were members.

The first phase of the plan, the Vance trip, went well. "At least there was no reason to believe we were completely out of our minds at that point," one aide said.

But the second phase has not gone nearly as well. First there was the meeting with Rabin and the decision to go public. Then, just before the Israeli elections, there was the report that Carter's new arms-sales policy would deny Israel the special status it had in purchasing U.S. weapons.

Carter also found the Arab leaders reluctant to say how they defined peace in the Mideast. Carter had said publicly that peace must include recognition of Israel as well as the opening of borders, trade and cultural exchanges. But the Arab leaders have been vague, unwilling to make basic concessions and even differing among themselves.

Phase Two will not end until Begin visits Carter in late July, officials said. Only after that can Vance start phase three, the return to the Mideast.



Top seed Chris Evert shows her form on Tuesday at the Wimbledon Centenary tennis tournament. (UPI/telephoto)

## Smith wins, Laver loses in third Wimbledon round

WIMBLEDON, England (AP). — American star Stan Smith easily advanced and Australian king Rod Laver lost in the men's singles play yesterday on the third day of the centenary Wimbledon tennis tournament.

The first sunshine of the week brought out a big, bustling crowd at the All-England Club. In contrast to the gloomy skies that hovered over the first two days, play, the world's tennis stars, stripped off their sweaters and worked up a sweat under a warm sun.

The first of the seeded men's singles players to take the court was 30-year-old Smith, seeded 11th. The 1971 Wimbledon champion convincingly defeated Charlie Pasarell of the U.S. 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Laver came out of retirement in Wimbledon's centenary year and

waged a tough but losing battle against young Dick Stockton of the U.S. 3-6, 9-7, 6-4, 7-5.

The Australian left-hander basked in the spotlight as 14,000 fans gave him a rapturous "welcome back" to centre court. The 38-year-old former king of tennis has four singles titles — 1961, 1962, 1968, 1969.

Mark Cox of Britain, seeded 14th, also reached the third round with an 8-6, 6-4, 7-5 victory over John Alexander of Australia.

Three of the women's singles seeds were early second-round winners yesterday. Fourth-rated Sue Barker of Britain disposed of Helga Masthoff of Germany 6-1, 8-3; eighth-seeded Kerry Held of Australia beat Gail Lovers of France 6-1, 6-1; and No. 12 Kathy May of the U.S. eased to a 6-1, 6-4 triumph over Corinne Molesworth of Britain.

## Eight Rumanians ask asylum in Greece

ATHENS (AP). — Eight Rumanian nationals who had been vacationing in Israel have sought political asylum in Greece, police said yesterday.

The eight — three men, two women and three children — flew here on Tuesday from a tour of Israel and went to security at Athens Airport and asked for political asylum, police said. Police refused to identify them.

Police said the eight approached authorities at the airport on their way to Bucharest with other Rumanian tourists.

As on previous occasions, Greece is expected to grant the Rumanians asylum after procedural clarification that no penal charges are pending against them.

Earlier this year two Rumanian athletes sought and received asylum here.

## Grey uniforms for Nixon's iron men

WASHINGTON (AP). — H.R. Haldeman, the second most powerful man in Richard Nixon's White House, went to prison on Tuesday.

Haldeman walked through the gates at the U.S. Government minimum-security facility at Lompoc, California, in late afternoon, the Bureau of Prisons reported.

He reported for his confinement a day ahead of schedule. Haldeman and former Attorney-General John Mitchell had been ordered to surrender to prison officials by June 22.

Mitchell planned to report yesterday to the federal facility at Maxwell Air Force Base near Montgomery, Alabama, his lawyer said.

Both men are under a 2 1/2-to-8-year prison sentence for their part in the Watergate cover-up. Never before have men who held such great national political power in America gone to prison: Haldeman, the man who ran the Nixon White House, a convicted perjurer; Mitchell, the first attorney-

general in history to be convicted of criminal acts.

By reporting early, Haldeman apparently tried to avoid reporters; but newsmen were on the scene.

Haldeman was the 24th man caught in the Watergate web to enter prison. Mitchell will be the 25th and probably the last.

For Haldeman, it was exactly 28 months from the day he, Mitchell and domestic aide John Ehrlichman were sentenced by U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica.

Inside the prison, Haldeman was photographed, fingerprinted and dressed in a grey uniform before being shown to his new home — a 2-by-2 1/2-metre cubicle in a dormitory that houses 30 men.

Ironically, as the new prisoners were being indoctrinated into prison routine, the last of the men convicted in the 1972 break-in at Democratic Party headquarters neared release through the intervention of President Jimmy Carter. When G. Gordon

Liddy is freed, only the three men convicted in the cover-up aftermath — Mitchell, Haldeman and former presidential aide John Ehrlichman will be in prison.

Their crime, as determined by a jury that convicted them after three months of trial, was conspiracy to obstruct justice, obstruction of justice, and multiple counts of lying under oath.

Mitchell, 68, was law partner, friend, adviser and manager of Richard Nixon's two successful presidential campaigns. Haldeman, 50, was chief of staff, the no-nonsense autocrat with the power to decide who could see the president and who could not.

Together with Ehrlichman, the domestic adviser, they were the iron men of the Nixon administration. The friends he could count on to do his bidding without question.

But the tightly knit group began to fall apart as the Watergate scandal hit the White House in March 1973.

## ILO delays rules change, anti-Israel resolution

GENEVA (AP). — Efforts to change the internal rules of the International Labour Organization (ILO) — as well as action on an Arab-sponsored anti-Israel resolution — were shelved for one year yesterday at the close of the organization's annual conference.

The move on the rules was, in effect, a defeat for a Western initiative to block any political resolutions from reaching the governing organ of the 138-nation world labour body.

Government, employer and trade union groups in the Western countries have become dissatisfied with the increasingly political nature of ILO conference decisions and debates. They say the political overtones exceed the mandate of the tripartite organization — to improve working conditions by setting universal standards.

The ILO conference recommended that the Western initiative and other articles — including the anti-Israel

resolution — be considered at next year's annual meeting.

Western groups have claimed the ILO is becoming one-sided in favour of the Communist states and being run by a coalition of Socialist and developing countries that outnumber the Western nations.

That view is shared by many advanced countries although the U.S. is the only nation so far to threaten to withdraw from the organization, founded in 1919.

The U.S. threat to withdraw was influenced on Monday when Arab countries, supported by African and Communist countries, blocked approval of a committee report that would have entrusted a "watchdog" group of experts with the task of examining conditions of Arab workers in territories administered by Israel. The U.S. and other Western countries had pushed for approval of the report as the correct procedure for ensuring that ILO standards of labour conditions were being observed.

## World's jobless are target of 24-nation conference

PARIS (Reuters). — Rising unemployment in the world's major non-Communist industrial nations will be the most urgent problem for the ministerial conference opening here today of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Foreign and finance ministers of the 24-nation group will have to decide whether their existing strategy for moderate economic growth is still the right one — or whether governments should risk a more powerful boost.

OECD experts said yesterday that unemployment in the whole area now stood at 15 million, or 5.3 per cent of the work force, and was expected to reach 16 million by the end of the year. If present government policies remained unchanged, the outlook was for the jobless figure to go on rising until the end of 1978.

OECD secretary-general Emile van Lennep told a news conference yesterday that by steering their economies into gradual recovery from recession after 1974, member governments had been able to avoid creating an inflationary boom.

"But we cannot say we have seen clear results in the reduction of unemployment except in the U.S. In Western Europe and Japan, the situation has even deteriorated." The OECD ministers would have to consider whether action was needed to produce a faster economic growth rate for the area than the present 4 per cent — which compares with an OECD target of over 5 per cent until 1980.

Van Lennep said governments were not obliged to catch up the following year if one year's growth rates fell below target. "What is lost is lost," he said.

On trade, the OECD secretary-general said there had been a substantial increase in protectionist pressures, but so far the group had been able to avoid a chain reaction. He expected members to renew their undertaking known as the trade pledge to avoid throwing up trade barriers as a way of reducing payments deficits.

The trade pledge was first introduced in May 1974 to prevent protectionist action by nations faced with huge deficits caused by the five-fold increase in oil prices.

## Ethiopian rulers dynamite students

STOCKHOLM (Reuters). — A Swedish official recently back from Addis Ababa says Ethiopia's military rulers were so short of ammunition earlier this year that they began using dynamite for executions.

For the same reason, said Stefan de Vylder, a common method of execution is cutting throats.

De Vylder, now based in Stockholm after serving as an economist at the Addis Ababa office of the Swedish International Development Authority, said:

"In mid-March some 120 students were collected in a field outside Addis Ababa and dynamited."

"Most of the 653 youths officially admitted to have been executed in May were found with their throats cut. This is now a common method of execution."

De Vylder said Swedish money earmarked for schools and health centres in Ethiopia is being diverted to military purposes.

The money is going into army barracks and army vehicles. In this way, Swedish money is being used to prevent the massacre of 200,000 Ethiopian peasants," he said.

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## Solzhenitsyn Fund in trouble

MOSCOW (AP). — The administrators of an underground fund to help imprisoned Soviet dissidents appealed to U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the world yesterday to prevent the fund from being destroyed.

The fund, mostly subsidized by exiled Nobel Prize-winning writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn, is said by organizers to be on the verge of collapse because of police persecution of its members and difficulties in receiving contributions from abroad.

"We want the world public and Carter to help ensure that the Russian Social Fund (the fund's official name) can exist legally," Tatiana Khodorovich, the chief administrator, said at a press conference also attended by dissident leader Andrei Sakharov.

Khodorovich, a linguist, urged that funds for humanitarian aid to prisoners be legalized throughout the world under international law. Because of Soviet pressure, "we understand that establishment of an open, legal fund is very difficult and

probably will fail. But we are certain that even if the fund dies, the struggle for its re-establishment will continue," she said.

The fund has spent the equivalent of more than \$360,000 to aid 700 families — imprisoned dissidents and their relatives and those persons newly released from prison.

It was founded in April 1974 and administered by a close friend of Solzhenitsyn, Alexander Ginzburg, until he was arrested last February.

"Is there any sense in the president of a free country speaking out for non-existent human rights in another country? Our answer is yes," Khodorovich said. "One must keep demanding, again and again, some concrete observances of rights from the Soviet Union."

She said the fund's volunteer helpers are followed and harassed by security police. She claims officials have seized much of the fund's money and placed severe taxes on funds coming from the West.

"We are now getting no money," she said. Solzhenitsyn has cut off his contributions to protest the heavy taxation, she said, adding, "We are surviving now on money we have left from before."

GET A HORSE. — Tanzania's civil servants will soon begin touring the countryside on horseback to combat spiralling gasoline prices, Prime Minister Edward Sokoine told parliament this week.

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# 'Dr. Churchill' goes home

By YAA'ACOV FRIEDLER

**Jerusalem Post Correspondent**  
 AFTER 63 years of medical service, and an estimated half million patients, Dr. James Churchill, who came here as a young Mission doctor in 1914, is going home to England. At 79 Dr. Churchill, who since the Second World War has almost invariably been called "Churchill" by his patients, Jews and Arabs, feels that he is too old now to carry on "the great work still to be done," and has decided to leave the field open to younger men.

Born in Tunisia, the son of an English doctor, he studied medicine in England. Why did he decide to come to Palestine, (as it was then)? "I wanted to go abroad. By a series of coincidences, I had made some very good friends, who happened to be Jewish, and those were the exciting days just after the Balfour Declaration, so I ended up here," he recalled.

He makes no bones about the fact that he came not only as a doctor, but also as a missionary, under the auspices of what was then "The British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews" and has over the years assumed its present title of "Christian Witness to Israel." He told *The Jerusalem Post* that he had combined the two quite simply by treating the whole man. Not just the pain, but the cause and source of pain, which entailed spiritual succor too, but only for those who wanted it. If they wanted just the pain to be treated that's what I did."

Dr. Churchill is quite proud that among his many patients, there were more than a few Orthodox Jews. "No, I didn't convert them," he smiled, "I didn't try to. But I learned a lot from them. After all, we believe in the Old Testament too."

What he remembers most of his early days in this country, in the '20s and '30s, is "the great poverty and need of the people. There were no social services, only the admirable pioneer work of Hadassah and voluntary help from the wives of British officials."

His large house, perched just above Rehov Hagafen, was then outside Haifa, and when he brought his bride Gladys Gill here in 1935, "we lived in the middle of a cucumber field. The gates of the house are topped by large cucumber plants, which he picked up 50 years ago at Acre, where "they were lying around by the dozen for the taking." The walk up to his house is a fairly strenuous pull-up, which, over the years, after testing it on himself, he turned into a sort of heart examination tool. "If the patient can walk up the hill, his heart's alright," he smiled.

During his first years here, he recalls there was a total of six cars in the whole of Haifa. "I used to ride to my house-calls on horseback accompanied by two nurses on donkeys, to



Dr. James Churchill

the amusement of the population. Later I switched to a car, but about a year ago, I stopped driving, due to my age," he said.

The Mission equipped him with a dispensary, where, in the early days, his assistants would make up his prescriptions themselves. How did he talk to his patients, how did they pay?

Over the years, he picked up enough Arabic, Yiddish, Hebrew, French and German to converse with all, sufficiently to treat them. As to payment, "some could not pay, some did not like paying, and some paid," he grinned. The Mission made up the difference, from voluntary contributions in England, and he himself, "never got rich. But I had a rich life here."

In 1947, at the time of the Battle of Haifa, Dr. Churchill was in the unique position of being accepted both in the Arab and Jewish camps of the city. He, perhaps more than anybody else, can say with certainty whether the Jews drove out the Arabs and forcibly made them refugees, as the Arabs claim, or whether the Arabs went away of their own accord, as the Jewish version reads.

Dr. Churchill, who is remarkably clear and articulate for his age, and as full of vim as a much younger man, is quite unequivocal.

"The Arabs left of their own accord. They were bombarded with propaganda from the Arab radio stations in the neighbouring countries, ordering them to leave to make room for the Arab armies, who would sweep out the Jews, after which they would be returned. Indeed, they were threatened that anyone remaining behind would be considered a fifth columnist, when victory was achieved. This, combined with wild rumours of how the

Jews were maltreating prisoners, turned the scale. I clearly remember how the Jews asked and begged them to stay. But the more the Jews begged, the faster the Arabs packed their bags and fled," he said very firmly.

Illnesses, as well as treatments, have changed during the half century Churchill has been practising here. Fifty years ago there were not the "fancy illnesses" like heart disease and other affluent society ills. "I suppose there must have been some, but we didn't have the equipment to diagnose them," he recalled. What he did treat was typhoid in the spring, malaria always, trachoma in the early summer, dysentery in July, "which was always our busiest month" and the ravages of TB.

His patients divided about equally between Jews and Arabs, and he is proud of the fact that he has never had any trouble about his missionary work. "I only healed and helped. That I think is what Jesus did. He came down to heal people. That to me is the external expression of the divine cause for physical and mental well-being."

As we talked, his wife was busy packing the thousands of odds and ends they have acquired during their lifetime in the country. "We are hoarders. Won't throw away anything," she said cheerfully. "We're going by plane but we've got so much luggage it will follow by ship."

The couple, who have no children, but "many patients who are like sons and daughters to us," were as excited as young people about to set up house. "Don't worry about your future," Mrs. Churchill assured me. "Now that Divine Providence has been fulfilled and the Jews have come back to Israel everything will be alright. It may get worse temporarily, but we are all on our way to a better world now. How wonderful that Balfour Declaration was."

Dr. Churchill will be remembered by thousands of grateful patients in Haifa. The couple who created their lives by serving others will be missed by the many poor people he treated and for whom he had a good word of cheer, free of charge at all times; by the Jewish refugees from the European Holocaust and the Arab countries who streamed into Haifa in 1948, and "filled the old British camps, turning them into remarkably modern housing, and the many Arabs he treated too."

With a sigh, old "Dr. Churchill" said "I feel the time has come to go. I don't want to stay to be a burden. There are younger men ready to do what still has to be done, and there is so much." The Churchills have been inveterate readers of *The Post* and one of their last acts here was to order *The Post International Edition* to be sent to them in England. They will not be offended if we send them on this page the traditional Jewish blessing "Until 120."

# The Sola Sola saga

By CATHERINE ROSENHEIMER

**WHAT IS THE difference between Ipi Tombi and Sola Sola?** The question may sound like a Zulu riddle, but it is in fact the first one I asked on hearing that a new black musical from South Africa — the second in three months — was about to be premiered here.

*Ipi Tombi*, which proved to be a tremendous hit here, was translated, loosely, as "Where are the Girls?" whilst *Sola Sola*, I am told, means "Regrets."

*Ipi Tombi* was the story of a native boy who left the familiar surroundings of his village for the bright lights of the big city and after a few gumbout, dustbin lid and Coca Cola bottle dance-and-song numbers with the cool boys of the township, returns to his village proclaiming there's no place like home. *Sola Sola* is the story of a beautiful native girl, who leaves the familiar surroundings ..... To differ from the hero of *Ipi Tombi*, she gets raped in the wicked city, but also participates in the odd gumbout dance before returning to her village and proclaiming ..... Got the gist of it?

Unlike *Ipi Tombi*, which was written by a white South African grandmother and choreographed by her daughter, *Sola Sola* was written entirely by Africans, for Africans. According to Thandie Klaassen and her daughter Lorraine who play the leading mother and daughter roles: "In our show, the people who really did the work get the credit for it ... I don't want to go into details right now, but let's just say that there were quite a lot of bad feelings about *Ipi Tombi* and the question of who got credit for what."

Perhaps the best tribute to *Sola Sola*'s authenticity is the fact that, before coming here, it had been playing principally in black townships where it was very well accepted by African audiences. The version shown here has been adapted slightly "for export" since an African show is normally almost all dance, and here the element of song has been increased. The similarity in theme between *Sola Sola* and *Ipi Tombi*, according to the cast, is that it just happens to be the most authentic story in African life.

The producers and impresarios of *Sola Sola* are a young Israeli couple living in South Africa: Sarit and Jehuda Shiffman. Jehuda owns a recording studio whilst his wife, originally a journalist, studied theatre in Johannesburg. When a group of Africans, all recording ar-



The witch doctor scene from Sola Sola

tists at his studio, approached Jehuda with their idea for a show, he responded enthusiastically.

Sarit, very fair and petite, was acclaimed by the South African press as possessing "Three B's ... she's blonde, beautiful and brilliant." This is an image she's very keen to kill. "The truth is that *Sola Sola* is really all the cast's own work. They are professional singers and dancers. They are also our very good friends, and we are not the dictatorial white directors of a black show. My part was to coordinate, to

select from alternative ideas and to help here and there.

"We have, of course, run into some apartheid problems. When I went with Lorraine to buy some native ankle-bands for the show one day, we were walking along the street quite naturally, like sisters, arm in arm — and were stopped roughly by a couple of policemen who reprimanded us in very coarse terms. On the other hand, as of last year, it is permitted to give multi-racial performances, in certain theatres, on certain days of the week."

Many of *Sola Sola*'s cast of 18 already have experience appearing in big commercial musicals abroad. Thandie Klaassen appeared in *King Kong* in London 12 years ago, taking over the lead role from Miriam Makeba, and there is considerable resemblance between them. One of her songs "Chick a la Merenna" is a number popularised by Miriam Makeba. She also appeared, with her daughter, in *Black Mikado*.

For the last four years, Thandie has been off the stage, following severe facial injuries when her "best friend" and chief rival, threw petrol in her face and set it alight. After many months of treatment, operations and plastic surgery, her wide, affectionate smile has returned to her face and, despite her scars, she feels "as beautiful as before!"

Saul Malapane, who plays the tribal chief and male lead in *Sola Sola* is considered one of South Africa's top guitarists and is also a talented music writer, responsible for many of the compositions in the show.

Lorraine Klaassen, who appears regularly in cabaret, also appeared in *Haifa*, as did several others. Two of the troupe are former members of the *Ipi Tombi* cast which appeared in London. Never before in Israel has the field of black African musicals been more competitive. If you liked the others, if you like African music and dance generally, then *Sola Sola* will be no disappointment. It is professionally written and presented, perhaps slightly less rollicking and frolicking than its recent forerunner. It has its happy scenes, but also one or two, depicting terror of the witch doctor and a rather brutal rape (staged realistically in semi-darkness) which make it, in my opinion, a strictly adults-only show.

*Sola Sola* is scheduled to appear here for the coming six weeks or so and, depending on its success, to continue to Europe afterwards. Not to be outdone, impresario Pashanel, who now holds world-wide performing rights for *Ipi Tombi*, may well have the last word in this whole saga. His success with it in the U.S. was short lived — it provoked anti-apartheid and racial demonstrations which scared audiences away, he says, and he was forced to close after seven weeks. Now he is seriously negotiating the possibility of taking *Ipi Tombi* to Poland and meanwhile, on the eve of *Sola Sola*'s debut, he has just announced that he will be bringing *Ipi Tombi* back for a re-run on August 17. That's show business.

# Vendetta: Fellini vs. Casanova

**CASANOVA** (Nelson Cinema, Tel Aviv) Donald Sutherland and a large cast. Music by Nino Rota, directed by Federico Fellini. English dialogue. 1976.

FEDERICO Fellini is a ringmaster with his own circus vision of the world, and we have been waiting for three long years for him to bring his latest circus to town. What has the maestro created for us to see? What Great Work is he going to unveil for us in his circus tent called "Casanova?" From comical, musical, papal, propagandist, vampyish doctor, inquisitorial torturers, ambassadorial voyeurs, frail fainting seamstresses, homosexual insect dancers, giant lady wrestlers, highwaywomen, midgets, pansexual performers in Wagnerian orgyaramas — all this and more — culminating in multi-sensual saturation.

The beginning of the film is full of promise. It is carnival time in 18th century Venice. Masked throngs are celebrating with fireworks, and at the Grand Canal, a giant head of the goddess of Venice is being raised slowly to symbolize the city's birth. The giant eyes of the goddess break the murky surface of the canal, and we applaud Fellini's imagination. We want to see more, but suddenly the crowd screams, and the head slides back into the water gurgling viciously, while the denizens of Venice panic at this portent of bad luck. Here ends the glimpse of the old Fellini who, together with his massive head of Venice, sinks to the bottom only to be seen again briefly at the end of the film.

The evil promised to the Venetians seems to have plagued Fellini for most of the 2 1/2 hours duration of "Casanova." He deliberately chooses to wreck the legend of the age of the legendary Latin Lover and turn him into an empty, charnelous, witless, pitiful, sexual acrobat, who does not seem to enjoy the numerous women with whom he is incessantly tumbling. Neither do they show any small hint of delight at his supposed-



Fellini models Casanova's crown

ly constant state of humescence. Instead Fellini does his utmost to remind us of his own virtuosity, his grotesquerie, his bizarre theatrical flair, his fantastic creative powers, while he belittles Casanova by making him a whimpering slave to his phallic impulse. This is a vendetta between Fellini beating his creative breast, and poor Casanova flexing his genital muscles.

However, this is the most lavish Fellini production (10 million dollars) and is well worth seeing just for its costumes and sets. There is no end to the dazzling grandeur of 18th century France, England, Germany and Rome which Fellini offers us in his circus style. There is so much,

that at times it is tedious and indigestible, like a meal with too many courses, each richer than the last. Fellini is determined to satiate us to the point of no return, stuffing us to the gills with 18th century frills, until we lie bloated, gasping for the clean lines of 20th century minimalism.

Donald Sutherland is another Fellini inversion, the antithesis of the romantic charlatan we would like to see as Casanova. Fellini seems to be warning all the women of the world who are awaiting their Casanova. All they will get is a mechanical copulator who never takes off his long underwear, and who gyrates to the rhythm of a musical mechanical bird he totes with him to his assignations. And as a gesture of psychological awareness, Fellini presents us with Casanova's crippled mother, who literally rides on her son's back in the same way that Fellini is riding Casanova. In fact Fellini is worse than Casanova's mother — he makes Sutherland play his most ardent love-scene with a life-sized mechanical doll, exquisitely played by ballerina Adele Angela Lojodice. This is Fellini's final statement about sex and Casanova. A female doll which dances and copulates is the height of Casanova's erotic fancies, and the height of Fellini's derision of Casanova and mocking of mechanical women who seek their satisfaction with a stud of Casanova's ilk.

For those who are expecting Fellini's cinematic fluidity and choreographed camera movements, *Casanova* is a slap in the face with its static stagey settings. But for a true Fellini follower, this film is a monument, however top-heavy, to the flamboyant gesture of the great Italian master. On the pedestal is already inscribed: *I Vilelloni, La Strada, Dolce Vita, 8 1/2, Guiliietta of the Spirits, Satyricon, Roma, Clown, and Amarcord* — with such a pedestal, who needs the monument? BEN HAYDEM

**THE ISRAELI PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA**, Subscription Concert No.10. David Zinman, conducting; Shoshana Rudiakov — pianist. (Haifa Auditorium, June 16). Sibelius: "The Swan of Tuonela" Op.22; Weber: "Konzertstück" in F minor for piano and orchestra Op.79; Prokofiev: Symphony No.5 Op.100.

"THE SWAN OF TUONELA" is the second in Sibelius' cycle of four legends inspired by the exploits of Lemminkäinen, the hero of the Kalevala and the Achilles of Finnish mythology. An example of Nordic impressionism, it provided a pleasant opening to the concert. Orchestra, and soloist, Merrill Greenberg (English horn) gave a tense and emotional performance that had poetic magic.

The "Konzertstück" is a minor

# Concerts and Records

piano composition in which Weber's pianistic concept of brilliant virtuosity is achieved by fast runs and scales, arpeggios, glissandi and other technical means. Shoshana Rudiakov played the piano part with technical ability, precision and dynamic shades.

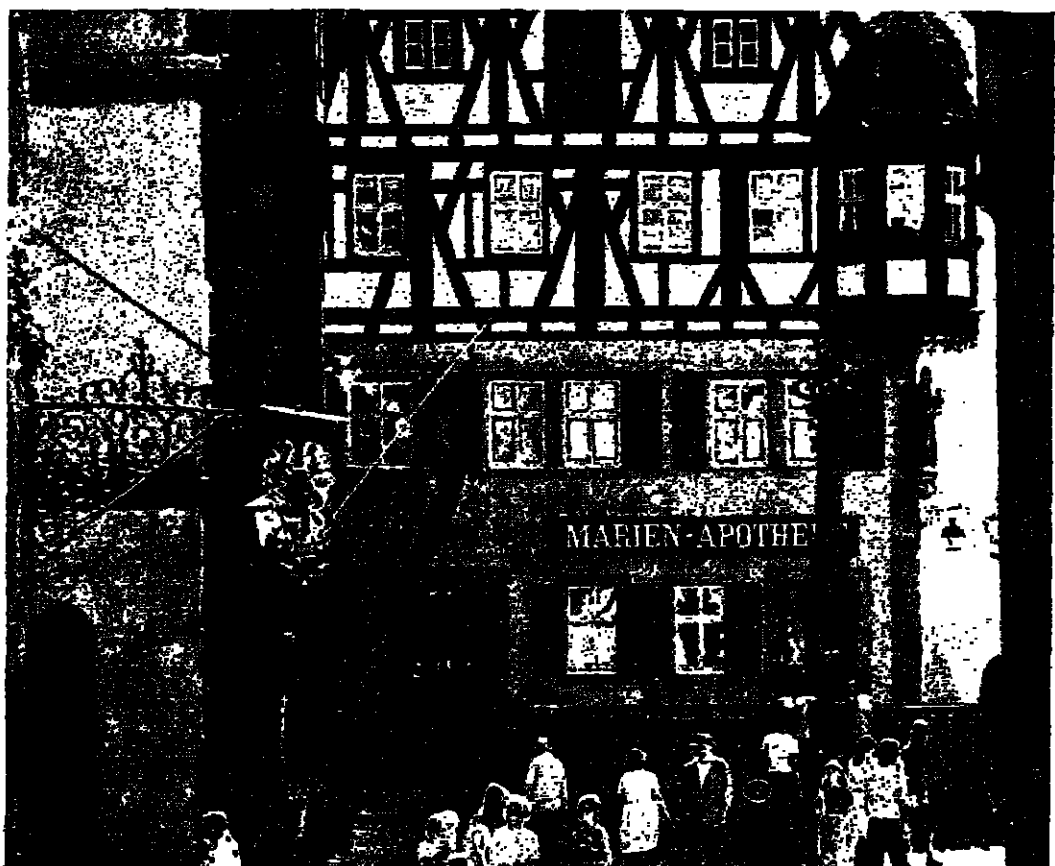
David Zinman's rendition of Prokofiev's glamorous Symphony was throughout most appropriate to its character and style. The vigorous performance, revealing wit, satire and the melodic lines of the Russian themes, evoked enthusiastic applause.

ESTHER REUTER

**MOZART**: The last four String Quartets (K. 498, 575, 589, 590), played by the Juilliard Quartet, and issued by CBS (Israel) in a specially-priced 2 Record Set (75204). This set is for connoisseurs of chamber music as it presents Mozart's last efforts in this field, when he had lost all illusions about the world and his style had assumed more depth and ingenuity, demanding the listener's close attention. Needless to say that the Juilliard Quartet bring to the performance of these works all that is needed to do full justice to the sophistication and elaboration of the scores.

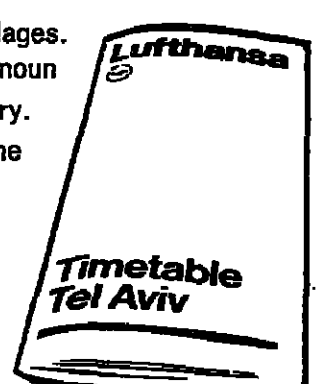
**DVORAK**: Quartet No. 6, opus 95 ("American"); Quintet No. 3, opus 97, performed by the Guarneri Quartet, with Walter Trampler joining in the Quintet (RCA, Eastonics — RLJ-1791). Coming straight after the Ninth Symphony ("From the New World," opus 95) both works breathe the same magic atmosphere — thoroughly Bohemian, yet with some melos which the composer acquired during his stay in the United States starting in 1892, adding some "exotic" and most delicious spice to his language. Written over astonishingly short periods — the quartet took him 15 days, and the quintet only a month. It is refreshingly uncomplicated music without ever being superficial and a feast for the ear and heart from beginning to end. (T.B.)

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# Readers ask about their pets

**PETS' CORNER**  
 Israella Even Chen

One of our long-haired Siamese cats has a fondness for chewing through the curly telephone cord that goes from the handset to the instrument. We've tried everything to stop her — the Post Office has threatened to stop repairing our phone. We are at our wit's end: Can you offer any suggestions?

BESIDES punishing your cat, have you considered her need for something to play with or chew on? One of my cats delights in a coiled length of pipe-cleaner. Others enjoy wool, a furry toy, perhaps even some rolled-up cellophane paper that covers most cigarette packages. If none of these distractions work, you might give your cat a piece of the curly extension cord that's left over

the next time that you have your phone repaired.

Is it all right to feed cooked chicken necks to dogs?

FEEDING your dog boiled chicken necks can be much worse than feeding him raw ones, because the boiled bones will dry out and splinter more easily. I advise you to pressure-cook them so the bones actually disintegrate. Then you will be feeding your pet a nutritious meal, providing you add some cereal and vegetables for a balanced diet.

Our female guinea pig is pregnant. Can we leave our male guinea pig in the cage with her? Sometimes she makes loud squeaking noises. What does this mean?

IT SHOULD BE perfectly alright to leave the male in with the female guinea pig as long as the cage is large enough and there is a nesting area where the female can deliver. Babies are born to make sure that the male is not too bossy or tough toward them. However, don't worry too much; when born the babies will already be quite mature and, within a few hours, they should be able to scurry out of their sire's way. If necessary, actually, trouble is unlikely, because guinea pigs are very peaceful little creatures. The loud squeaking sound is an alarm call.

My 3 year old parakeet molts constantly. Is there a reason for this to occur all year round?

VERY LITTLE real research has been done in this area. Start experimenting yourself, beginning with diet. Be sure that your bird is getting sufficient fresh fruit and salad greens. You might try adding a few drops of vitamins A, D, and E to the feed. A skin scraping done by your veterinarian will be able to tell you if the problem is due to feather mites, an easily cured disease. Sometimes there is an underlying hormonal upset of the thyroid or sex gland. If that is the case, it is probably genetic. There is little that can be done. Be patient, hopeful, and do your own research. (Any tips from other bird people would be appreciated.)

We have a German Shepherd puppy that should be full-grown by now, but she's still small and her teeth are brown. I have wormed her, but it seems that she still has worms. Her bones stick out. What should I do? WHO TOLD YOU to worm your dog? People too often worm a sick dog. Even if the animal does have worms, it might be suffering from some other more serious disease, and the worming just makes it worse. Your dog needs the attention of a vet! My guess is that the brown teeth probably indicate early distemper.



## Entertaining the rescuers

By DORA SOWDEN

THE ISRAELI (Classical) Ballet is presenting two new works in the Jerusalem Theatre Saturday night. They are excerpts from "Raymond" (which Nureyev revived for the Australian Ballet) and from Balanchine's "Agon" which the Israeli Ballet has been given permission by the choreographer to perform.

To celebrate the first anniversary of the Entebbe rescue operation, the Bat-Dor Dance Company will present three ballets at the Habima Theatre in Tel Aviv on July 5. The occasion is described as "the rescued entertaining the rescuers." The Bat-Dor company will appear in the Jerusalem Theatre on July 28 (during Israel Festival time).

THE HAIFA Piccolo Ballet will premiere a performance in Haifa on July 7 and repeat it at the Jerusalem Theatre on July 12. The works have all been choreographed by Lila Schubert. Two new pieces: "Six Variations for Four Dancers" and "Everything Will be Alright" and a repeat of the already highly successful "The Hoopoe."

The Inter-Kibbutzim Dance Company will also appear in the Jerusalem Theatre — on July 15 — in a new production. On the same evening in the Israel Museum Rabin Shinar, the Jewish expert in Indian dance, will give a performance with traditional Indian orchestra. (The Israel Festival opens the same night in the Binyanei Ha'Ooma).

LIA SCHUBERT, director of the Haifa Dance Centre and of the Haifa Piccolo Ballet will represent Israel at a "training session for classical ballet techniques" to be held in Varna, Bulgaria from July 5 to August 7. The "session" has been arranged by the Bulgarian Centre of the ITI (International Theatre Institute).

and will be headed by Piotr Goussev and Alexei Varlamov of the Soviet Union (Russian School) and Kirsten Ralov of Denmark (Bournonville method).

At the recent ITI meeting in Stockholm, Mr. Barry Swersky, general manager of the Bat-Dor Dance Company, was elected to the executive ("Working Commission") of the Dance Committee. This is especially significant since the 21 countries represented in Sweden included Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria. The President is the Polish choreographer Yuri Gligorovich and the Co-President is Robert Joffrey (U.S.A.).

Among the subjects tackled by the Dance Committee was the interaction between traditional folk dance and ballet. This discussion was started last year in Finland where Sara Levi-Tanai of the Inbal Dance Theatre represented Israel. (Mr. Swersky also attended). Plans for the future include an "International Seminar on Biblical Themes in Dance through the Ages" to be held in Israel in 1979. Also in 1979 there will be an international seminar on Indian Classical Dance in Bombay and a jazz seminar in Poland. In March of next year there will be a meeting in Rennes, France, in association with the French International Centre of Traditional Art. Edith Lohman who has given up the artistic directorship of the Batsheva Company, will not leave Israel, as previously stated, but will teach at various studios here.

RINA SHAHAM will give a performance of four solos at the Jerusalem Theatre on July 1. She has devised her dances as comment on the character of Hebrew poems which will be read by Pinhas Koren between the dances. This is a new type of "Open Stage" which Rina Shaham has already tried out with success in Tel Aviv.

## St. Thomas and the boycott

By WOLF BLITZER

Jerusalem Post Correspondent ST. THOMAS (Virgin Islands). — Sand covers the floor of the synagogue here, a Sephardic tradition intended to remind the worshipper of the Biblical exodus from Egypt.

Jews have lived here in the Virgin Islands since 1668, that year St. Thomas — the most populated of the islands — was founded. A Hebrew Congregation was established in 1796; the present synagogue, located in the heart of Charlotte Amalie, the largest city in St. Thomas, was built on the original site in 1833.

Today, there are some 250 Jewish families in St. Thomas, more or less depending on what season of the year it is. Their presence is felt in the commercial district, where Jewish shopkeepers cater to tourists from around the world, seeking duty-free bargains.

Friday night services are now conducted in the Reform manner, but some of the customs and traditions of the original Sephardic settlers here are retained. A religious school teaches Hebrew to the youngsters, mostly from affluent families.

Rabbi Stanley T. Rekin, a New Jersey transplant, leads services. In

a recent column written for the synagogue newsletter, he called upon everyone in St. Thomas to support legislation in the U.S. Congress making it illegal for U.S. firms to comply with the Arab economic boycott against Israel. (The Virgin Islands are U.S. territory, under the U.S. flag. Residents are American citizens.)

In outlining the impact of the boycott, Rekin said that the source of his information was the International Edition of *The Jerusalem Post*. "You may claim that they (the *Post*) are biased," the rabbi said. "Yes, *The Jerusalem Post* may have a particular slant to its reporting. But they care. Do we?"

There are about 40,000 people who live in the Virgin Islands — composed of St. Thomas, St. John and St. John. A warm Caribbean climate, a friendly local population, beautiful hotels and good food make it a great place to spend a few days — or weeks — or even years.

For, as Isidor Palevsky, probably the leading Jewish resident here, remarked on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of a Jewish presence in the islands: "This is history, great colorful history."

## CLASSIFIEDS

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# TEL AVIV STOCKS

## Turnover records tumble

TEL AVIV. — On the first scheduled day of the appearance of the Union Bank's convertible debentures, the opening was delayed by more than an hour due to an influx of orders and the subsequent imbalance created. Exchange sources indicate that the demand exceeded IL27m. Eventually the issue was marked as "buyers only" and its price was fixed at 180. This meant a 33 per cent rise over the issue price.

This unusual occurrence took place on a day when all share turnover records fell by the wayside. A new high of almost IL18m was set. The Union Bank shares were also in strong demand as their price rose by 17 points to 507. The attendance figures added an equal amount to close at 387.

In fact, the whole commercial bank sector was red hot. Bank Leumi saw IL1.3m shares traded as its shares jumped by six to 284, a new high for the year. Hapoalim, whose new issue was allocated on a slightly more than 2 per cent basis, was also in sharp demand, and the shares rose by three to 322. Mizrahi Bank was also in demand and the shares gained one and a half to 210.

L.D.B. pref. "A" shares had a good session as they rose by two and a half to 155. The commercial bank sector was responsible for the lion's share of the total turnover volume.

Mortgage banks joined in the rising market. General Mortgage was 10 ahead at 330 while Mortgage and Development gained six to 283. Shilton was eight ahead at 154. Shikun "B" was a six point winner to 279.

Insurance shares were halted yesterday. Aryeh eased by seven to 808. Haasneh however, eked out a four point gain to 577. Sahar at 975 was unchanged as was Tzur at 755.

Motor House, the object of recent speculative demand, eased by three to 390. Israel Cold Storage was "sellers only" and was dropped to 1,900. The IL10 shares were 25 lower at 970.

**Most active issues**

Bank Leumi	284+6.0	IL1,328,000
Hapoalim (b)	322+3.0	IL1,844,000
L.D.B.		
pref. "a"	155+2.5	IL1,775,000
Shares traded:		
IL17.7m		
IL14.3m		
Natad:		
Demand:		
Turnover:		

**22.6.77 21.6.77**

<b>DOLLAR-LINKED DEBENTURES</b>		
5% Dead Sea	b	647 645
5% Dead Sea Junior	b	517 515
5% Electric Corp. B	r	573 573
<b>PURCHASE IN DOLLARS</b>		
Holla 22	123.6	123.5

**C. of L. LINKED (principal and interest)**

Absorp. 1966 (1)	b	781 779
Absorp. 1967 (1)	b	781 781
Bit. 1966 (41)	b	—
Bit. 1966 (41)	b	288 287.5
Bit. 1969 9.5% (66)	b	385 384
Bit. 1969 9.5% (11)	b	324 323

**OPTIONALS**

Dev. 296	b	365 363
Dev. 313	b	340 338
Dev. 4% (3001)	b	—

**CONVERTIBLES**

10% IDB	r	180 185.5
15% Mizrahi (2)	r	217 217.5
1% Leumi (6)	r	210 209
10% Tefahot (89)	r	245 240.5
10% Dolef	r	180 180.5
10% Disc. Inv. (72)	r	180 180.5
10% Leumi Inv. (102)	r	—

**BANKS, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

Otar Hityashvili	r	333 329
L.D.B. pref.	r	808 487
IL10 Bankholding	r	322 320
Union "A"	r	507 490
Discount "A"	r	540 545
United Mizrahi	r	210 208.5
Hapoalim	b	322 319
Leumi "A"	r	276 275
Gen. Mortgage	r	320 320
Dev. & Mortgage	r	283 277
Housing Mortg.	r	279 273
Tefahot 8% pref.	b	—
Tefahot	b	479
Ind. & Dev. 8% pref.	r	168 170
Aryeh	r	808 815
Haasneh Insurance	r	577 573
Sahar "C"	r	575 575

**REAL ESTATE, LAND DEVELOPMENT AND CITRUS**

Azorim	r	188 188
Africa Israel IL10	r	885 880
Ar. Land Dev.	r	261 271

# WALL STREET

Hour before closing, June 22, 1977

ASA Ltd.	17%	Pair Cam	25	Mobil	68%
Am. Motors	63%	Ford	66%	Monsanto	71%
Amer. T. & T.	63%	Gen. Dynam.	56%	NCR	36%
Alt Rich	69%	Gen. Foods	34%	Occ. Pet.	30
Avco	17	Gen. Motors	69%	Pan Am	5%
Avon	60%	Gen. Tel.	32%	Pan. Am.	31%
Bell How	32%	Gen. Tire	29%	Polard	31%
Beth St.	32%	Gillette	29%	PCA corp.	31%
Boeing	56%	Grace	29%	Royal Dutch	57%
Brist. My	31%	Gulf West	24%	Sears Ro.	39
Burgess	59%	Guil. Oil	29%	Singer	22%
CB&I	59%	Honeywell	54%	Sony	30%
Celanese	44%	IBM	22%	Spartan	36%
Chase Man.	32%	Int. Paper	33%	Teledyne	71%
Chrysler	16%	Int. T. & T.	36%	Texas	83%
Coca Cola	37%	John. John.	17%	Texas Ins.	83%
Cm. Est.	26%	LTV	10%	Tweet Cent.	22%
Crown Ste.	38%	Litton	15	U. Steel	40%
Curtis Wri	12%	Lockheed	15%	West Union	17%
Dow Chem.	34%	Macy	25%	Woolworth	29%
Dupont	115%	Mcdon-Doug	18	Xerox	49%
East KDK	32%	Merr Lynch	30	Zenith	32%
Exxon	32%	Minn MM	30		

Exon provided through the courtesy of the Foreign Securities Department of Bank Hapoalim, B.M., Tel Aviv. Tel. 251420.

# FOREIGN CURRENCY

**Official Exchange Rates**

U.S. \$	9.4213	9.4495
Sterling	16.1864	16.2674
DM	3.9915	4.0134
French Fr.	1.9055	1.9146
Dutch Fl.	3.7684	3.8053
Swiss Fr.	3.7632	3.7820
Austrian S.	5.6173	5.6454
Canadian \$	8.8763	8.9207
Australian \$	19.4248	19.4570
Rand	10.8236	10.8778

# INTERBANK LONDON SPOT RATES:

Dollar	1.7198/98	per \$
DM	2.3862/72	per \$
Swiss Fr.	2.4969/78	per \$
Lire	894.75/90	per \$
Belgian Fr.	36.065/075	per \$
Dutch Fl.	2.4858/60	per \$
Yen	271.75/85	per \$
French Fr.	4.9405/15	per \$
Danish Kr.	6.0820/35	per \$
Swedish Kr.	4.4353/65	per \$
Norwegian Kr.	5.3030/40	per \$
Gold price	\$159.75/140.50	

**FORWARD RATES**

1 Mon. 3 Mos. 6 Mos.		
\$/£	1.7141/156	1.7015/080
DM/\$	2.3830/360	2.3448/498
Sw. Fr./\$	2.4922/648	2.4592/592

# Plan to cut red tape

By MACAREE DEAN Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Great quantities of red tape, which entangle the businessmen and drive him into fits of desperation, can be quickly cut if the "Yael Report" is adopted, Elmer Winter, chairman of the Committee for Economic Growth of Israel (CEGI), said here this week.

He noted that the "Yael Report," drawn up by Yehoshua Ekstein, had made a simple proposal to reduce red tape drastically: let the banks take over many of the decisions and functions which the various government offices now perform. The report points out that in the final analysis, after the government officials take these decisions, the banks are the ones to implement them, anyway.

Winter said that the Alignment government had rejected the "Yael Report"; he hoped the Likud government would accept it.

Winter, whose home base is in the U.S. but who has spent 20 of the past 54 weeks in Israel, said that American businessmen "look with favour" on the Likud government. This applied especially to the Likud's promise to bring the inflationary spiral down to 15 per cent, and to reduce the number of strikes.

Moreover, the Americans did not like government interference in business, and thus the "Yael Report" was a step forward, if adopted, in attracting them to Israel.

Another report, this one by Robert Nathan and Associates, of the U.S., would soon be finished. It deals with the reasons why 150 American-sponsored firms in Israel had succeeded, while others had pulled out of the country.

As for Israeli exports to the U.S., which the CEGI had been set up to encourage, Winter said that the Israelis had to produce a unique product, in good taste, with modern design, and of good quality, if they wanted to compete with the stream of goods from the Far East flooding the American market.

One Israeli company, which had come up with a hydronic vase, using a special material instead of earth to grow household plants, "had picked up one million dollars worth of orders in two weeks," he said. "This product had all these qualities," he said.

Moreover, the Israelis had to learn to be salesmen. "Knocking month after month on the same door, until they got a foot in and began writing orders."

"Moreover, the goods they sold must be immediately available in American warehouses, and not dependent on being shipped from Israel, which can take several months."

Moreover, the goods they sold must be immediately available in American warehouses, and not dependent on being shipped from Israel, which can take several months."

# Should pedlars be made to keep books?

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Daniel Ostashinsky, chairman of the Certified Tax Adviser and Public Accountant Association has called on the new government to pardon taxpayers who have not kept books so far, but will start doing so now. He said that about 70 per cent of the taxpayers who have to keep books, in fact do so. Certain groups, however, like pedlars, stallkeepers in markets and small kiosk owners, should be exempted from bookkeeping and some easier system should be devised for them.

# The Swiss and the boycott

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Max Krell, chief of the Israel desk in the Swiss Foreign Trade Ministry, who visited Israel recently, met with Israeli industrialists and bankers at the Israel-Swiss Chamber of Commerce recently. He said that Switzerland is closely following U.S. anti-boycott legislation, although for the time being it was not taking official measures against boycott practices.

# Koor gets control of Telrad

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Koor has acquired majority control of Telrad Ltd. and plans to invest an additional IL25-30m. in the next two years, according to the latest Koor bulletin.

Most of the new investment is in a production line for computer-controlled electronic telephone exchanges, which are already being substituted, in other countries, for the conventional mechanical exchanges. Telrad hopes that the Communications Ministry will begin introducing them here in the next decade.

# Nahal Sinai gets electricity

The Electric Corporation last week connected Nahal Sinai near El Arish, to the national power grid. At the same time the corporation also connected moahav Paran and kibbutz Ya'al in the Arava to the grid. Up to now these villages received their electric power from local generators.

The Electric Corporation hopes to complete this week setting up power lines to the new phosphate plant in Nahal Zin.

To improve its customer service the corporation recently purchased a new electronic instrument to check and adjust electric meters. A spokesman emphasised that the new instrument is one of the most precise of its kind in the world and that the corporation is one of the first companies to buy it.

# Insurance sign-up campaign for teachers

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut Teachers Union will soon begin a campaign to enrol its members individually in its insurance programme, union secretary Shalom Levin MK, said yesterday.

# The Ashdod container terminal opens July 5

## Haifa port prepared for battle

HAIFA. — If the container terminal at Ashdod port is in fact put into operation on July 5, as the Ports Authority announced recently, Haifa and Ashdod harbours will have to compete for customers.

Bar-Masiah noted that the port's 2,000 employees, including 1,200 stevedores, were "quite aware" that they would now have to compete for cargoes with Ashdod. Up to now, most of the goods were sent to Haifa against all economic logic, because of the bad name the Ashdod workers had given their port.

The men know that they will have to work faster, and with even fewer breakages, in order to make it worth the customer's while to stay with Haifa. This was particularly important regarding the big container ships, which cost the owners \$1,000 and more per hour to keep in port.

Haifa port management considers the competition that is now likely to start "a very healthy and desirable departure," likely to raise efficiency in both ports. Pockets of concealed unemployment will be pinpointed, and eventually eliminated, if elimination is felt. He stressed that the problem, or of redundancy as a result of modern equipment, was much less acute in Haifa.

Bar-Masiah noted that the operators were doing well, averaging 120 containers per shift, with records of up to 200 achieved when conditions were right. "We can compare favourably with the best ports in the world in container handling," he stressed. It would take Ashdod

# How merchants may react to stricter enforcement of the Sabbath laws

TEL AVIV. — The new free-enterprise-oriented government may paradoxically soon find itself at loggerheads with the community of small entrepreneurs.

The country's merchants have warned that if the coalition should opt for stricter enforcement of Sabbath laws, business strikes may be launched.

The secretary-general of the Merchants Association, Moshe Perluk, told The Post that the merchants are adopting a wait-and-see attitude. This follows the declarations of intent to enact new nation-wide legislation to replace the many loop-holed municipal by-laws aimed at keeping businesses closed on the Sabbath.

Perluk noted that the most problematic question is how you define a business. Current legislation has kept stores and workshops shut on the Sabbath and holidays, but cafes and restaurants remained open. "This is no luxury, especially when we consider the climate here and the make-up of the population. We will not allow the majority of the population to be hurt. Should the government attempt to force a closure of eating places on Saturday, we will react with the strongest measures at our disposal, including business strikes on weekdays," Perluk told The Post.

The Merchants Association is meanwhile keeping silent on the issue of marketing pork in centres of Jewish population. The Knesset has in the past enacted laws authorizing the cities to ban the sale of pork within city limits. Many have adopted such legislation, but on the whole it has remained on the books, with everyone turning a blind eye to

# Construction accounts for 15% of GNP

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The building industry is good for about 15 per cent of the country's national product. This fact is underscored in a special study of the building industry, published as a public service by Bank Leumi and prepared by National Consultants Ltd.

If one includes the consumption of locally-produced materials, the share of the building industry in the GNP rises to over 20 per cent.

The time needed to complete residential buildings is between 18 and 24 months, and longer for other types. The industry is hampered by inadequate land allocation, lengthy periods required for registration and financing problems.

The building industry is also characterised by instability. In this decade the needs of the population point to some 30,000-35,000 housing units a year. In practice, however, demand has fluctuated between 30,000 and 60,000 a year. Past performance gives an indication of these variations. In 1966/67 building starts stood at 2.9m. square metres, and reached a peak of 8.5m. square metres in 1974. In 1976, there was a sharp drop to about 4m. square metres. The public sector pretty much reflected these trends.

Some of the report's conclusions call on the government to concentrate on providing adequate infrastructure rather than participating in actual building.

The 80-page study is perhaps the most comprehensive work of this type to be brought out here. It is liberally supported by statistics and carries a wealth of information not to be found in any other single source.

# Truckers want lower insurance

The truckers demand a reduction of premiums on compulsory accident insurance in view of the low accident rate in which trucks are involved.

The secretary of the Trucking Board, M. Guber, met this week with the Examiner of Insurance, Dr. Ben-Ami Zukerman, and presented him with a memorandum. According to this, the total damages paid for accidents involving trucks, under the new law, had in the last six months come to IL4m., with pending claims amounting to IL130m.

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If space above is insufficient, print text on separate sheet of paper.

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Tel. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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Yen	271.75/85	per \$
French Fr.	4.9405/15	per \$
Danish Kr.	6.0820/35	per \$
Swedish Kr.	4.4353/65	per \$
Norwegian Kr.	5.3030/40	per \$
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1 Mon. 3 Mos. 6 Mos.		
\$/£	1.7141/156	1.7015/080
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Sw. Fr./\$	2.4922/648	2.4592/592



## Test for Labour

A LABOUR-LED Histadrut pitted against a Likud-dominated government is utterly foreign to the Israeli experience. In other western-type democracies, however, the phenomenon is quite common. What is virtually unknown is for conservative nationalists to control not only the state authority but the labour movement as well. This is what the Alignment's success in Tuesday's poll prevented from happening here.

But the novelty of the situation nevertheless creates its own dangers and difficulties. The 29 years of undiluted labour hegemony bred a tradition of mutual dependence and support between the Histadrut and the government of the day. The workers' standard of living benefited from the arrangement, and Histadrut enterprises and institutions thrived on it. As a result, despite occasional crises, the labour leaders usually demonstrated a high sense of what was considered national responsibility.

They did so sometimes, especially in the recent inflation-ridden years, at the risk of alienating the rank-and-file. Radical elements were often heard to exclaim that it would be a fine thing for the Alignment to go down to defeat in the Knesset, because otherwise the Histadrut would never attain independence, nor embark on the true course of militancy. Histadrut secretary Yeruham Meshel, who is assured of reelection to the post, has vowed to disappoint the extremists' hopes. He would not shrink from a confrontation with the Begin government, he said, but neither would he actively seek it. Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich for his part has voiced confidence that he would be able to get along with secretary Meshel. The real question is, on what terms.

There are some aspects of the present government's economic programme, both written and oral, which no Histadrut leader, regardless of party, could take lying down. These include Mr. Ehrlich's notion that a little unemployment is welcome not only because it would help shift workers to export industries, but also because it would make people work harder and reduce consumption.

Other aspects of the programme, such as the proposed sale to private businessmen of profit-making state corporations, might be acceptable to Mr. Levi, the Likud's erstwhile labour zealot, but not to the affable Mr. Meshel.

Precisely because his party is now out of power, Mr. Meshel will no doubt insist on a far greater say in the shaping of economic policies than he ever obtained from the Rabin administration. Mr. Begin may rightly demur that it is the prerogative of a government to govern. But it is also true, as the leader of the opposition, Shimon Peres, has remarked, that a democratic government cannot just issue decrees — and expect all the people to snap to attention.

Thus it is reasonable to assume that Mr. Ehrlich might encounter fierce resistance from the Histadrut to any plan for a hike in the value added tax unless he, at the same time, changes his attitude on the matter of income tax evasion by the rich. And if Mr. Begin were seriously to seek an Israeli version of a social contract as a remedy to the country's economic ills, he would surely not get very far by simply trying to shove it down Mr. Meshel's throat.

These would be legitimate causes for the Histadrut to make a stand upon. But there is a great danger that the Histadrut may be tempted to pick a fight with the government on the wrong issues, for spurious political reasons, or to please some vested interests.

Such an issue in the making is the alleged Likud "plot" to confiscate Histadrut pension schemes in the guise of instituting a state pension system. The fact is that the idea was worked out in detail by the Rabin government. It aims to provide pension coverage to employees who do not enjoy it, and to remove one of the main obstacles to labour mobility. To reject it wholesale would be, as Likud spokesmen rightly claim, downright reactionary.

The war-cry on pensions indicates the failure of the Histadrut, under Labour Party rule, to appreciate that its main problems lie with itself — that it has become decrepit with age, weighted down by property, slovenly in performance, and vacuous of ideas.

This was reflected again in the Likud's forward surge, however indecisive, in the Tuesday election. What should be most alarming to Labour is that this was mostly due to defection from its ranks by the most under-privileged sections of the working community. Likud propagandists, it is said, have driven a wedge between town and country workers. That is not so. The wedge was there long ago. The propagandists only drove it home, and hard.

Of course, the image of the (mostly Occidental) kibbutznik as the pampered child of an affluent society, resting comfortably on the laurels of a heroic past, only to sally forth once in a while to issue supercilious instructions in ideology to the benighted denizens (largely Oriental) of development towns, is a caricature. But there is enough truth in it to disturb Labour leaders' sleep.

If it does not, Labour's control of the Histadrut could collapse in the next poll as easily as did its control in the Knesset.

LABOUR'S RETENTION of power in the Histadrut, coming after the upheaval of May 17, may signify the beginning of a profound transformation in Israel's political process.

For the first time, Israel may be approaching the pattern of distribution of political power that characterizes other Western democracies, whereby Labour dominates the trade unions, economic power is in the hands of mostly conservative business, and government may shift from one to the other in a changing configuration of coalitions and alliances.

In Israel, this approach to a more "normal" pattern of power allocation has the unique feature that the Histadrut is also a major centre of economic power. Although it should not be forgotten that, as MK Menahem Seidman pointed out in the Knesset on May 30, 75 per cent of industry is in private hands, as is the bulk of the other sectors of the economy; and the public sector will now be dominated by the Likud Government.

Three main questions arise: what will the victory of the Alignment in the Histadrut do to the Labour Movement? What are the implications for the Histadrut as a unique conglomerate of trade unions, economic enterprises, cooperative organizations and a network of services? How will it affect labour relations, and the Government's economic policies?

The jubilation with which the election results were received at Alignment headquarters is understandable. But some of the first reactions to the results created the unmistakable impression that at least some of the labour "old guard" interpret the apparent shift in voters' allegiance as a vindication of the Alignment — an expression of remorse and an admission of error by the public.

Interpretations of what the voter may have meant or intended by his vote are necessarily subjective and conjectural at this point, but it would seem that other Alignment leaders may have been closer to the mark — considering the voting pattern in the

Labour's renewed majority in the Histadrut may help constrain the Likud's economic policies, but what

the members voted for was not Labour as it is, but as it may yet be, says MEIR MERHAV.

# The Histadrut as a countervailing power

development towns and the poorer areas — in interpreting the results as a conditional vote of confidence. A conditional vote on the far-reaching social and economic re-alignment of Labour, involving a revival of grassroots links with the workers; and upon democratization and a return to the values that guided it in its pioneering, nation-building role.

If those who believe that the vote for Labour in the Histadrut was a mandate for change more than an expression of approval for past performance are right, then nothing could be more suicidal than a new entrenchment behind the bureaucratic party machine and its neo-ideology.

THE KNESSET election results have absolved the Labour Movement from responsibility for the conduct of the affairs of state. The Histadrut elections have given it a chance to revitalize itself. Labour can now not only preach and persuade, criticize and oppose the Government in parliament, but it also has retained the real power base to implement some of its own objectives constructively.

The renewal of the Labour Movement is an immense task. The mistrust expressed — rightly or, as some of the veteran Labour leaders seem to believe, mistakenly — by a large proportion of those strata from whom Labour professed to draw its strength, will not be easy to dispel. If

Labour's leaders do indeed conclude that their Movement must be rejuvenated, many of the well-known faces — old and young — are likely to be relegated to the background or to disappear.

It may very well be that the soul-searching which has apparently already begun in the Movement will widen, rather than close up, its internal rifts. A shift towards the left, a re-emphasis of the socialist, secular, universally humanist values and concrete political positions (which were muted for so long but may now be evoked against the Likud-NRP Government's nationalistic, religious and self-centred Jewish outlook) may ultimately even lead to a numerically smaller and electorally weaker Labour Movement.

The victory may have put on Yeruham Meshel's shoulders a mantle of a size not originally cut for him. On the whole, his stature has undoubtedly grown in the party. Both during the election campaign — which, it must be said to his credit, he conducted with a vigorous unequaled by anything demonstrated by his colleagues in the Knesset elections — and in his first statements after the results became known, Meshel has shown that he senses the direction in which the Histadrut itself will have to be reformed if Labour is to vindicate the vote of confidence it has been given.

Although inertia combined with political and objective constraints

may slow down much of the trend towards democratization and greater grassroots participation, progress in this respect will be the acid test for Labour in the Histadrut.

It would be surprising if Labour does not learn from both elections that the wooing of the rank and file away from the Likud, within the Histadrut, must be an ongoing process. The influence of the trade unions within the Histadrut power structure will necessarily grow, for it is through the trade unions that most of the appeal to the rank and file can be conveyed.

AT THE SAME time, Minister David Levi probably expressed a widespread feeling when he said that the rank and file Histadrut member has no sense of ownership, participation or involvement in the economic enterprise of the Histadrut. The same is probably true with regard to Kupat Holim and other services. And the alienation between the kibbutzniks and their neighbours in the development towns, however unpleasant to the stalwarts of Labour, is an undeniable fact.

It follows that if the Labour Movement, and the Histadrut Secretary-General in particular, want to reaffirm the validity of "worker enterprise" as more than a mere tool of political and economic power, they will have to demonstrate that the ownership of economic enterprises by Histadrut members has daily, practical and tangible significance.

And that it stands for much more than another conglomerate out for maximum profit, in competition with private enterprise.

There can be little doubt that the Alignment victory in the Histadrut will constrain the Government's freedom to implement the economic policies that it has outlined. Power over the trade unions, and over the economic enterprises and services of the Histadrut, is political power. It would be naive to believe that this power will not be used, or that the Alignment will keep it in reserve — as Finance Minister Ehrlich and Mr. Dan Tolkovsky apparently hope — until the next Knesset elections.

Yet it is equally naive, or worse, to believe that Yeruham Meshel will now exacerbate labour relations as a means of attacking the Likud Government. And not only because he said he would not do so. Quite apart from the fact that Labour still considers itself the alternative government, and as such will follow a policy of national responsibility, strikes and labour disputes can only rarely be manufactured to political order — especially when a large proportion of the rank and file are not at all in sympathy politically with the Alignment.

The Histadrut will no doubt be less loyal than it was under an Alignment government. It will also, in the process of enlisting greater participation from shop committees, have to pay more heed to workers' demands than before. It will, as Meshel has stated, insist on being consulted and on participating in national economic decision-making. In the long run it will become much more of a countervailing power to Government rather than the complementary power which it was under Alignment governments. It may curtail significantly the Government's freedom of action.

The outcome, as Mr. Ehrlich himself intimated on television, may prove to be for the greater good of all. The power will be more widely distributed and the lines of responsibility and authority more clearly demarcated.

## Dry Bones



### POSTSCRIPTS

THERE WAS SUCH an outburst of hysteria abroad at the results of our general election that it is refreshing to read the sober comments of a man who knows what he is talking about. Mr. Stephen May, who is chairman of the New York State Board of Elections, came here unofficially to observe the way we went about polling. He spent two weeks meeting campaign managers, candidates and election officials, and watched the balloting and the count.

After remarking that Americans should envy a turn-out of voters which was nearly double that at the last presidential election in the United States, Mr. May continues: "What happened in Israel is simply that after 29 years of rule by one party, the people decided that it was time for a change... The transfer of political power from one party to another as a result of elections is one of the hallmarks of a functioning democracy."

"It is hard, therefore, to understand why there is so much consternation when Israel, in a brilliant display of the vitality of their democratic system, do the same thing... For three decades Begin articulated the absolute truths which characterize opposition parties in any democracy... Yet in Israel, just as in the United States, what politicians say when they are out of office is often far different from how they act when they assume the burdens of governing..."

"To infer that the democratic change of governments in Israel will necessarily disrupt progress towards peace flies in the face of the fact that for ten years compromise proposals offered by a series of Labour governments have been rebuffed by the Arab states... Perhaps negotiations can proceed more surely with Begin as Prime Minister because his flank is more secure than a Labour government exposed to attacks from a Begin opposition..."

"Certainly the orderly transition of governments in Israel provides the world with an example of peaceful change which parallels the tranquil transfer of power from President Ford to President Carter. We should be thankful that there is at least one nation in the Middle East where the democratic process still thrives."

WE RECEIVED a very unhappy letter recently from one of our readers who makes an annual pilgrimage to Yad veShem. On her last visit she was upset to find groups of school-children apparently amused by the horrifying exhibits.

She makes a plea for the youngsters to be suitably briefed before being taken to such a holy shrine. They obviously had no conception of the events depicted by those terrible pictures, she says. Of course our reader is quite right. But it is just possible that those children were so shocked by the exhibits that they took refuge in laughter — a not unknown psychological phenomenon.

THE PLAY on words based on the title of Herzl's book "Altneuland" (referred to in this column on June 16) may have a venerable historical background, a reader comments.

The story goes that the old synagogue in Prague is known as "Altneuschul" because the Jews were permitted to build it "if they" on condition — that it should not be taller than the surrounding houses of Christians. The building is, in fact, unusually low, and the floor is below street level.

WE ARE indebted to a colleague for finding the following quotation from Bertrand Russell. "Mass hysteria is a phenomenon not confined to human beings: it may be seen in any gregarious species. I once saw a photograph of a large herd of elephants in Central Africa seeing an airplane for the first time, and all in a state of wild collective terror. The elephant, at most times, is a calm, sagacious beast, but this unprecedented phenomenon of a noisy, unknown animal in the sky had thrown the whole herd completely off its balance. Each separate animal was terrified, and its terror communicated itself to others, causing a vast multiplication of panic. As, however, there were no journalists among them, the terror died down when the airplane was out of sight." Readers are invited to apply it to any situation they think it fits.

### READERS' LETTERS

#### CARMEL HOSPITAL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — It is really astonishing to be lying here in Carmel Hospital, Surgery B Department, and to read a letter (June 9) which complains about the human touch inside the same building, though it is in another department.  
From the moment I arrived here just about 10 days ago, my roommates and I cannot sufficiently praise all those here who seem to exist to give us the very best of everything — and this includes doctors, nurses and all those others who are needed to make you feel that you count as a person, a patient and a human being.

MIRIAM HAMMEL  
Haifa.

#### DISCRIMINATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — The Open Letter to Israel's Zionist Parties from the World Sephardi Federation (June 6) suggests that, since members of a Sephardi and Oriental communities constitute more than 60 per cent of the population, they should get a corresponding amount of leading positions in the government and in the Knesset. This amounts to saying that one's Diaspora origin rather than one's ability and qualifications should be the decisive factor in choosing a candidate for a given office.

Should any Jew be discriminated against just because he came from Berlin rather than from Casablanca? Should such divisive policies replace the Zionist goal of ingathering of the Exiles and creating a united Jewish nation in the Land of Israel?

DE. JACOB ROSIN  
Netanya.

#### ISRAELI BANKS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — In the June 9 issue of The Jerusalem Post, you quoted me incorrectly concerning the ranking of the three largest Israeli banks in the world. The correct ranking for 1976, according to the "American Banker," is: Bank Leumi Le-Israel — No. 88, Bank Hapoalim — 128, Bank Discount — 160.

ODED MESSER  
Examiner of Banks  
Bank of Israel  
Jerusalem.

#### SELF-DEFEATING PROPAGANDA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — Your columns reflect anxiety about the world's reaction to our having elected a former "terrorist" as possible head of our next government.

I suggest you examine yourselves to determine why this has occurred. Over the past 30 years, the Left in Israel, and its supporters (your newspaper included) has enjoyed one unremitting propaganda success — that of projecting Mr. Menahem Begin as a terrorist, totally unsuited for responsible office in Israel. You even came to believe your own propaganda.

Now the consequences press hard on our heads. I trust that our "information" campaign to repair the damage done will prove as successful. Mr. Begin has not changed; he remains a man firm in his defence of Israel.

MOSHE BEN-ZVI  
Brielle, Holland.

#### SETTING UP A STRAW MAN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — A belief in honest journalism compels me to write to you regarding Aryeh Rubinstein's article, "The Dayan affair" (June 8). In paragraph four, Mr. Rubinstein uses the vague expression, "it is said," and then proceeds to malign Moshe Dayan as a political trickster. Why this technique of setting up a fictitious straw man and then knocking him down just to try to prove one's point?

Further on, it is mentioned that when Dayan was Chief of Staff, he withheld vital information from Prime Minister Sharet. I would like more details on this. Or am I supposed to take Mr. Rubinstein at his word without hearing another side?

Mr. Rubinstein treads on dangerous ground when he speculates why the vote for Likud would have been if it had been known in advance that Moshe Dayan was Mr. Begin's choice for Foreign Minister (quite different from merely having him join the party). A great many independent voters who hoped for pragmatic rather than ideological leadership might indeed have voted for Likud to support this refreshingly new (for Israel) approach.

SHIRLEY TYDOR  
Ramat Gan.

Aryeh Rubinstein comments:  
Paragraph four of my article consists of a listing of a number of Dayan's qualities or supposed qualities for which his nomination

#### SUPPORT FOR GUSH EMUNIM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — On May 29, Judy Siegel reported that Rabbi Alexander Schindler, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, contrasted the positions of Menahem Begin with those of American Jewry. Rabbi Schindler went on to assert that American Jews are left of centre "ideologically, politically, and religiously." Moreover, Rabbi Schindler said, "Support for Gush Emunim among American Jews is quite minimal."

It is fortunate for Schindler that his words were spoken overseas and not in the United States, where he might have been held accountable by his constituents. As a man who was never democratically elected by the American Jewish community to speak on their behalf or to represent them, he would have been vociferously challenged, had he presumed to make such statements on our shores.

DOV FISCH  
New York.

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